Magnum
IN
PARVO.

THE English Guide TO THE LATIN TONGUE: OR A Brief System OF ALL The most necessary RULES FOR THE Initiating of YOUTH IN THE Rudiments of Grammar.

BIBL. CANT. CAD.

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Fevv VVords

TO THE

READERS.

THe *Author is no profeſſed Grammarian, nor indeed ſo much as a Pretender to any extraordinary ſkill in the learned Languages; but being ſenſible that his mean abilities can never encourage him to hope for any ſuch Preferment in the Church wherein he is an unworthy Miniſter, as may enable him to give his Children Education abroad, he reſolves they ſhall not want the beſt he can afford them at home; and that he may*

not rob himself of too much of that time which he is bound to improve another way, to the best advantage of the Congregation wherewith he is intrusted, he hath composed this short Grammar, for the greater ease (as to him seemeth) both of Teacher and Learner: His only design of printing it being to save himself the labour of transcribing it so often as Children will be apt to sully and blur it before they can perfectly learn it.

If any man else shall think it useful to him for the like service, it may not be amiss to tell him, that Examples of the Rules of Syntax *are not therefore omitted because they are thought useless; but partly to lessen the charge of printing,*

yet

yet chiefly, becauſe in teaching, the Author uſeth to give his Scholar an Engliſh Sentence, explaining the Rule by it, and giving him Latin Words, ſhews him how to turn it into Latin by his Rule, and here he always makes choice of the Engliſh of ſuch Words as are expreſſed in the Rules concerning Nouns and Verbs, omitting no one Word neceſſary to be obſerved, but bringing it into one or other of thoſe Examples. By this courſe the Learner hath in a ſhort time a Paper of Latin Sentences, which he often reads inſtead of Leſſons uſually taught, and reaps this conſiderable advantage by it, that whereas in reading an Author, he ſhall often have occaſion of exemplifying

and

and repeating the ſame Rule many times in a Leſſon, and other as neceſſary Rules not once in a quarter of a year; by going over his Paper of Examples he ſhall have occaſion to repeat and call to mind every Rule in his Grammar once a Week for ſome time; and afterwards, when he reads Authors, this will be a more profitable Exerciſe for the firſt Morning Part, as 'tis called, then (as the Cuſtom is) to repeat ſo much of his Grammar by Heart.

If any diſlike this way, he may follow his own; and may, if he pleaſe to be at no farther trouble, furniſh himſelf with ſtore of Examples to every Rule from the moſt approved Authors out of Mr. Farnaby's Syſtema Grammaticum, *and the little Grammar of* Ger. Joſſius, *to which two I acknowledge my ſelf indebted for a great part of what is here done.*

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A *Sentence* is made of Words, a *Word* of Syllables a *Syllable* of Letters.

There be Nineteen Latin *Letters*, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *i*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *x*.

K, *y*, *z*, are Greek Letters, and *h* is no Letter, but a Note of Aſpiration.

Letters are either *great* or *ſmall*,
The great are called *Capital*.
Proper Names, *Sentences*, and *Verſes* all
Begin with Letters *Capital*.

There be five Latin Vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *Y* is a Greek Vowel.

There be fourteen Conſonants, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*,

and repeating the same Rule many times in a Lesson, and other as necessary Rules not once in a quarter of a year; by going over his Paper of Examples he shall have occasion to repeat and call to mind every Rule in his Grammar once a Week for some time; and afterwards, when he reads Authors, this will be a more profitable Exercise for the first Morning Part, as 'tis called, then (as the Custom is) to repeat so much of his Grammar by Heart.

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F and *V* in the beginning of a Syllable before a Vowel are Consonants.

There be four Liquids, *l,m,n,r*, and eight Mutes, *b, c. d, f, g, p, q, t.*

Three are called double Consonants, *x, z*, and *j*, when set between two Vowels.

Of Vowels are made *Dipthongs*; there be four proper Dipthongs, *æ œ, au eu*, and four improper Dipthongs, *ai, ei, oi, ui.*

A *Syllable* is either but one Vowel, as *a, e, i, o*, or a Vowel with one or more Consonants sounded together, as *ab, abs.*

C before *e* or *i*, sounds like *s*. *G* before *e* or *i*, sounds like *j* Consonant. *Ti* before a Vowel sounds like *si*, except after *s*, or when it begins a word.

A *Word* is either one or more Syllables.

A Consonant between two Vowels in a word begins the following Syllable, as *ge-ne ra-tio.* If two like Consonants come together, the later begins the following Syllable, as *an-nus.* Two unlike Consonants which can begin the first Syllable, may also begin any other Syllable in a Word, otherwise the latter begins the following Syllable. If a Word be *compounded* or made of two Words, each Part shall have its proper Consonants.

A Line must alwayes end with a whole Syllable.

A Word is either *Primitive*, or *Derivative*, which comes from the *Primitive*: Again, a Word is either *Simple* or *Compound*, made of two or more simple Words.

There be eight kinds of Latin Words, *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Præposition, Interjection.*

Nouns,

Nouns, *Pronouns*, *Verbs*, and *Participles* vary the ending, or are declined; the reſt do not.

Nouns.

A *Noun* is the name of a thing. Some Nouns be *Subſtantives*, and ſome be *Adjectives*.

A Noun *Subſtantive* may have *a*, *an*, or *the* before it, and cannot have the Word *thing* immediately after it; as *a man*.

A Noun *Adjective* may have the Word *thing* immediately after it, and cannot have *a*, *an*, or *the* before it, except a Subſtantive follow, as *good*, *white*.

A Noun Subſtantive is *Proper* or *Common*.

A Noun Subſtantive *Proper* is the Proper Name of ſome one thing, whereby it is commonly known from others of the ſame kind, as *John*, *London*.

A Noun Subſtantive *Common* or *Appellative*, is a Common Name, whereby we call all things of the ſame kind, as *Man*, *City*.

Numbers.

There be two *Numbers*, the *Singular* noting but *one*, as *a man*; and the *Plural* noting *more* than one, as *men*.

Perſons.

There be three *Perſons*. The *firſt* Perſon, *I*, *we*. The *ſecond* Perſon, *Thou*, *ye*, and every *Vocative* Caſe. The *third* Perſon, *He*, *they*, and all Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs and Participles, not implying *I*, *we*, *thou* or *ye*.

Cases.

There be six *Cases*. The *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative* and *Ablative*. The Nominative is called *Casus rectus*, the rest are called *Casus obliqui*.

Declension.

An English Noun is thus declined.

Sing. Num. No. *a* or *the man*. Ge. *of a man* or *a man's*. Da. *to* or *for a man*. Acc. *a* or *the man*. Voc. *O man*. Ab. *in*, *with*, *from* or *by a man*.

Plur. Num. No. *Men* or *the men*. Ge. *of men*. Da. *to* or *for men*. Acc. *men* or *the men*. Voc. *O men*. Ab. *in*, *with*, *from* or *by men*.

There be five *Declensions* of Latin Nouns; distinguished by the ending of the *Gen. Case*: thus, The first *æ*. The second *i*. The third *is*. The fourth *ûs*. The fifth *ei*.

In each Declension, the *Nom.* and *Voc.* Plur. end alike: the *Dat.* and *Abl.* Plur. end alike. And in Words of the *Neuter* Gender the *Nom.* *Acc.* and *Voc.* end alike in each Number, and in the Plural Number they end all in *a*.

The first Declension.

Nouns of the first Declension end in *a*, *as*, *es*, or *e*; thus declined.

Musa.

Muſa. Sing. N. V. Ab. *a.* G. D. *æ.* Acc. *am.*
Plur. N. V. *æ.* G. *arum.* D. Ab. *is.* Acc. *as.*

Æneas. S. N. *as.* G. D. *æ.* Acc. *am* or *an.* V. A. *a.*
Anchiſes. S. N. *es.* G. D. *æ.* Acc. *en.* V. Ab. *e.*
Epitome. S. N. D. V. Ab. *e.* G. *es.* Acc. *en.*
} In the Plural like Nouns in *a.*

Filia, nata, dea, equa, make the D. and Abl. Plur. *abus,* ſometimes *is.*

Serva, ſocia, anima, aſina, make *is,* ſometimes *abus.*

Liberta, mula, duæ, ambæ, make *abus* only.

The Ancients uſed the Gen. in *as,* whence we ſtill read *Paterfamilias, Materfamilias, &c.* and ſometimes in *aï,* as *Aulaï.*

The ſecond Declenſion.

Nouns of the ſecond Declenſion end in *er, ir, us, ius, eus, os* or *on:* thus declined.

Puer. *Vir.* S. N. V. *r.* G. *i.* D. Ab. *o.* Acc. *um.* Pl. N. V. *i.* G. *orum.* D. Ab. *is.* Acc. *os.*

Dominus. S. N. *us.* G. *i.* D. Ab. *o.* Acc. *um.* V. *e.* Pl. N. V. *i.* G. *orum.* D. Ab. *is.* Acc. *os.*

Templum. S. N. Acc. V. *um.* G. *i.* D. Ab. *o.* Pl. N. Acc. V. *a.* G. *orum.* D. Ab *is.*

Orpheus. S. N. *eus.* G. *ei.* D. *eo.* Acc. *eum* or *ea.* V. *eu.* Ab. *eo.*

Os like *us,* and *on* like *um.*

When the Nom. ends in *us,* the Voc. ſhall end in *e.* Except Voc. *Deus.*

Filius, genius, and Proper Names in *ius, aius, eius,* have the Voc. in *i, ai, ei.* Except *Delius, Cynthius,*

and ſuch like Perſonal Adjectives, with ſome Greek Words which have *e.* in the Voc.

Deus in the Nom. Pl makes *dii*, in the Dat. and Ab. *diis*.

The Genitives *arum* and *orum*, are often contracted into *ûm*.

The third Declenſion.

Nouns of the third Declenſion end in *a, e, o, c, d, l, n, r, t, x*, and are thus declined.

S. N. V. *a, e.* &c. G. *is.* D. *i.* Acc. *em* or *im.* Ab. *e* or *i.* Pl. N. Acc. V. *es*, the Neuters *a.* G. *um.* D. Ab. *ibus.*

Names of Rivers in *is*; and theſe,

Vis, ravis, ſitis, tuſſis:
Charybdis, magudaris, amuſſis:
Cannabis, præſepis, pelvis, buris:
Mephitis, ſinapis and *ſecuris:*
} make Acc. *im.*

Febris, clavis, aqualis, navis; make *em* uſually, ſometimes *im.*

Pulvis, turris, veſtis, commonly *im*, ſometimes *em.*

Bipennis, ſementis, ſtrigilis, cutis, em or *im.*

Some Greek Words have Acc. *em* or *a*, as *aërem* or *aëra, Chlamydem* or *da.*

Nom. *Pan*, Acc. *Pana.* Some *in* or *im*, as *Geneſin* or *ſin, Halym* or *lyn.*

Greek Feminines in *o*, have Acc. *o*; as *Calypſo, Sappho, Dido.*

Comparatives, Adjective Verbals in *trix*, Nouns having Acc. *em* and *im*, the Compounds of *Par*, moſt Adjectives of one Termination (except the Compounds of *pes*, and *ſenex, pauper, ſoſpes, dives, buſpes*)

as

as alſo, *Affinis, ignis, amnis, anguis, unguis, avis, civis, ſupellex, imber*, make Abl. *e* or *i*.

Names of *Moneths*, Adjectives in *is* or *er* with *e* Neuter, Nouns not increaſing in the Gen. making Acc. *im*: *Memor, immemor, canalis; ſtrigilis, mugilis, ſodalis; triremis, quadriremis, vivalis; Bipennis, ædilis, annalis*; with Neuters in *e, al, ar*, (except *Sal, far, nectar, hepar, jubar*) make Abl. *i*.

Proper Subſtantives made of Adjectives, and Participles in the Abl. abſolute, have *e* only.

Nouns having Abl. *i*, or *e* and *i*; have the Nom. Pl. Neuter *ia*: But *Vetus*, Comparatives and Compounds of *Corpus*, have *ra*: *plus* and *apluſtre*, *ra* and *via*.

Nouns having Abl. *i*, or *e* and *i*: Subſtantives ending in two Conſonants, Nouns in *er, es* or *is*, not increaſing in the *Gen. Sing.* moſt Words wanting the Sing. *Polyſyllables* in *as*, the Parts of a *pound*; *caro, linter, uter, venter, as, mas, vas vadis, lis, cos, crux, lar, os oſſis, dis, glos, glis, mus, nix, nex, fex* and *faux*, make Gen. Pl. *um*.

Comparatives; and theſe,

Memor, immemor, inops, uber,
Compos, impos, impuber, puber,
Degener, congener, dives, bicorpor,
Strigilis, mugilis, vetus, tricorpor,
Senex, judex, celebs, conſors, canis,
Cliens, hiems, juvenis, adeps, panis,
Supplex, complex, celer, phalanx, Sphinx,
Gryps, opes, apes, Chalybs, lynx,
Vates, volucris, Cyclops, Lemures, primores, Æthiops, proceres and *civitas*, make Gen. *um*. *Plus, plurium. Parens, apis, ium* and *um*. *Bos, boum. Ælites, cælites, littus.*

Neuter Names of *Feasts*, with some others have *ium* and *orum*.

Greek Neuters in *ma*, have D. and Abl. Pl. *is* and *ibus*. *Bos*, *bobus* and *bubus*.

Greek Words in the Acc. Pl. for *es* have *as*: and some Latin Words *eis*.

The fourth Declension.

Nouns of the fourth Declension end in *us* or *u*.

Manus. S. N. G. V. *us*. D. *ui*. Acc. *um*. Ab. *u*.
Pl. N. Acc. V. *us*. G. *uum*. D. Ab. *ibus*.

Nouns in *u*, are not declined in the Singular.

Specus, *lacus*, *artus*; *tribus*, *arcus*, *partus*, have D. and Abl. Pl. *ubus*.

Portus, *veru*, *genu*, have *ubus* and *ibus*.

Jesus. N. *us*. G. D. V. Ab. *u*. Acc. *um*.

The fifth Declension.

Nouns of the fifth Declension end in *es*.

Res. S. N. V. *es*. G. D. *ei*. Acc. *em*. Ab. *e*.
Pl. N. Acc. V. *es*. G. *erum*. D. Ab *ebus*.

Nouns compounded of two Nom. Cases, are declined in both Words, as N. *Respublica*. G. *Reipublicæ*, &c. Nouns compounded of a Nom. and Oblique Case, are declined only in the Word of the Nom. as N. *Paterfamilias*. G. *patrisfamilias*, &c. N. *Jurisconsultus*. G. *jurisconsulti*, &c.

Genders.

There be three *Genders*; *Masculine*, *Fœminine* and *Neuter*.

Nouns

Nouns of the Maſculine Gender.

1. All *Hees* or *Males*, *Moneths*, *Winds*, moſt *Rivers*, *As*, a pound, and all the *parts* or *compounds* of a pound, not ending in *a*, are Maſculine; ſo are Cities in *o*, *as*, and *us* from the Greek *ous*, or in *i* Plur. only; and *ſinus* with trees in *after*.

2. *As*, *es*, and Nouns in *a* made of Greek Nouns in *as* or *es*, Verbals in *a*, and *Adria*, a Bay of the Sea, of the firſt Decl. are Maſculine.

3. *Ir*, *er*, *ius*, *eus*, of the ſecond Decl. are Maſculine.

4. *Il*, *ol*, *ul*, *an*, *in*, *on*, *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, of the third Decl. are Maſculine.

5. *Vs*, of the fourth Decl. is Maſculine.

6. Only *Meridies* of the fifth Decl. is Maſculine.

7. Theſe Nouns of the third Decl. are Maſculine.

Vas vadis, *adamas*, *elephas* and *ren*:
Palmes, *paries*, *limes*, *ſtipes*, *ſplen*.
Fomes, *termes*, *trames*, *gurges*, *pes*:
Ceſpes, *poples*, *magnes*, *lebes*, *præs*.
Tapes, *acinaces*, *callis*, *colis*, *collis*:
Glis, *panis*, *penis*, *ignis*, *caulis*, *follis*.
Mugilis and *amnis*, *funis* and *aqualis*:
Cucumis and *vermis*, *vomis* and *natalis*.
Pecten, *lien*, *lichen*, *attagen* and *crinis*:
Solar, *furfur*, *tuctur*, *vultur*, *hymen*, *cinis*.
Mus, *lepus*, *polypus*, *tripus*, *fur* and *faſcis*:
Cenchris, *ſentis*, *pulvis*, *orbis*, alſo *caſſis*.
Piſcis, *ſanguis*, *unguis*, *profluens* and *enſis*.
Vectis, *fuſtis*, *poſtis*, *lapis*, *axis*, *menſis*.
Seps, *torris*, *torrens*, *confluens* and *mons*:

Oriens and *occidens*, *chalybs*, *grex* and *pons*,
Gryps, *merops*, *hydrops*; *nefrens*, *rudens*, *fons*,
Murex, *ramex*, *rumex*, *dens* and *bibens*:
Apex, *frutex*, *vertex*, *latex*, *tridens*.
Pollex, *calix*, *fornix*, *phœnix*, *codex*:
Spadix, *volvox*, *tradux*, *oryx*, *pudex*.
Caudex, *coccyx*, *bombyx*, *culex*:
Myſtax, *dropax*, *abax*, *pulex*.

Eryx and *thorax*, *nycticorax* and *ſtorax*, add *Harpago*.

Nouns of the Feminine Gender.

1. All *Shees* or *Females*, *Countries*, *Cities*, *Villages* and *Trees* are Feminine.

2. *A* and *e* of the firſt Decl. are Feminine.

3. *Alvus*, *domus*, *ficus* a Fig, *colus*, *humus*, *vannus*, with many Greek Words of the ſecond Decl. are Feminine.

4. *As*, *aus*, *es*, *is* or *ys*, *x* and *s* after a *Conſonant*, Verbals in *io*, and Words of more than two Syllables in *do* and *go*, of the third Decl. are Feminine.

5. *Manus*, *porticus*, *tribus*, *acus* a Needle, of the fourth Decl. are Feminine.

6. All Nouns of the fifth Decl. are Feminine; except *Dies* and *Meridies*.

7. Theſe Nouns of the third Decl. are alſo Feminine.

Caro, *grando*, *Argo*, *regio*:
Echo, *portio*, *concio*, *legio*.
Optio, *talio*, *religio*, *ditio*:
Communio, *ſyndon*, *halcyon*, *ſeditio*.

Icon

Icon, arbor, arctos, eos and *rebellio s*
Aedon, diametros, cos, dos, perduellio.
Incus, ſubſcus, virtus, ſervitus and *ſalus:*
Senectus, tellus, juventus, pecus, palus.

Nouns of the Neuter Gender.

1. *Um* and *on* of the ſecond Decl. *pelagus, virus,* and all Subſtantives *undeclined*, *Argos* and Cities in *ma, l, ir, ur, i* or *y* Sing. or *a* Plur. with thoſe in *e* ſhort, and the River *Fader*, are Neuters.

2. *A, e, c, t, al, cl, en, ar, ur, us,* of the third Decl. are Neuter.

3. Theſe alſo of the third Decl. are Neuter.
Æs, ver, iter, ſpinther, verber, uber:
Os, cor, æquor, marmor, ador, tuber.
Vas vaſis, piper, gingiber, cadaver:
Cicer, acer, lacer, atriplex, papaver.
And many Greek Words in *as, es, os.*

Subſtantives which in the ſame Diſcourſe may have an Adjective either *Maſculine* or *Feminine* are of the *Doubtful* Gender. Such are *Adeps, unguis, canalis, clunis, finis, torquis, corbis, penus, ſpecus, ſerpens, barbitus, groſſus, phaſelus, ſcrobs, limax, imbrex, perdex, rubus, ſtirps* a Plant.

Margo, arrabo, bubo, palumbes, vepres, ſmaragdus, pampinus, varix, cortex, obex, pumex, ſilex, calx a Heel, are rather Maſculine. *Linter, linx, ſandyx, onyx, ſardonyx, forceps, grus, ales, talpa, dama,* rather Feminine.

Nouns Common to both Sexes, when uſed for *Males*, are Maſc. when for *Females* Fem. Such are, *Infans, parens, author, vates, conjux, hæres, patruelis, affinis,*

affinis, vindex, judex, augur, ſacerdos, civis, cuſtos, comes, ſus, bos, canis, teſtis. But *Adoleſcens, convꝛa, miles, hoſtis, antiſtes, dux, nemo, municeps,* have rarely an Adjective Feminine.

Dies is Doubtful Singular, and only Maſculine Plural, *Vulgus, Anxur* are Neuter, ſometimes Maſculine. The River *Nar* is Maſculine and Neuter. *Halec* is Neuter, ſometimes Feminine. *Sal* is Maſculine, ſometimes Neuter. *Animans* is of all Genders, but ſeldom Maſculine.

Nouns ſignifying both Sexes under one Gender, are called *Epicœne;* as *Paſſer,* a Sparrow, *Aquila,* an Eagle. The Sex is diſtinguiſhed by adding *Mas* or *Fœmina.*

Anomalous or Irregular Nouns.

1 *Aclita* or *Aptotes* are Nouns undeclined, as *nil, nihil, fas, nefas, inſtar, cœpe, pondo, volupe, gauſape,* &c. *Cities* in *i* or *y* Singular, all *Numbers* after *Three* to an *Hundred, Tot, quot,* and their Compounds, Names of *Letters,* Words uſed *Materially,* Hebrew Words in *am* or *im,* Verbs, Adverbs, Sentences uſed as Nouns, the Adjective *Mille,* and barbarous Words, as *frit,* &c. are undeclined. Neuters in *u,* and the Subſtantive *Mille* are not declined in the Singular.

2. *Monoptotes* have one Oblique Caſe only, as G. *Dicis, nauci, bujuſmodi.* D. *Oſtentui.* Acc. *Inficias, incitas.* Ab. *ingratiis, natu, juſſu, promptu, permiſſu,* &c.

3. *Diptotes* have two Caſes only, as N. *dica,* Acc. *am;* ſo *ſuppetiæ,* as G. *Tubi, bo,* G. *Spontis, verberis, jugeris,* Abl. *e.* G. *Repetundarum, dis.*

4. *Triptotes*

4. *Triptotes* have three Caſes; as G. *ſordis, primoris, opis*, Acc. *em*, Abl. *e*, D. *preci*, Acc. *em*, Abl. *e*.

Mel, mulſum, defrutum, hordeum, far, forum, rus, and Nouns of the fifth Decl. have only the N. Acc. and V. Plur. Except *res, ſpecies, facies, acies* and *dies*. *Plus* wants D. and V. Sing. *Nemo* wants G. and V. Sing. and all the Plur. *Frugis, ditionis, proceris, dapis, vicis*, want N. and V. *Vis* wants D. Sing. *Vices*, the G. Pl. Interrogatives, Negatives, Partitives, and all Pronouns want the Voc. Except *Tu, meus, noſter* and *noſtras*.

Some Nouns having but one Termination in the Nom. are yet of divers Declenſions, as theſe of the ſecond and fourth.

S. N. *Domus*. G. *mi* or *mus*. D. *mo* or *mui*. Acc. *um*. V. *us* Abl. *o*.

P. N. V. *us*. G. *orum* or *uum*. D. Abl. *ibus*. Acc. *os*, or *us*.

N. *Laurus*. G. *ri* or *rus*. Abl. *ro* or *ru*. Pl. Acc *ros* or *rus*.

N. *Colus*. G. *li* or *lus*. Abl *lo* or *lu*. In all other Caſes they follow the form of the ſecond Declenſion.

N. *Quercus*. G. *ci* or *cus*. Pl. G. *corum* or *cuum* In other Caſes following the fourth Declenſion. So *Pinus, cornus*, have *u* Sing. and *us* Pl.

Some Nouns have one Gender Sing. another Plural; as Sing. *Tartarus, Avernus, Dindymus, Iſmarus, Mænalus, Maſſicus, Pangæus, Tænarus, Taygetus, Sibilus*, Maſc. Plur. *a*, Neut.

S. *Locus, jocus, eventus*, Maſc. Pl. *i* Maſc. or *a* Neut.

S. *Carbaſus, Pergamus*, Fem. Pl. *a*, Neut. So *Supellex*,

pellex, Fem. *Supellectilia*, Neut.

S. *Frænum, raſtrum, capiſtrum*, Neut. Pl. *i*, Maſc. and *a*, Neut.

S. *Epulum, delicium*, Neut. Pl. *æ*, Fem. So *Balneum*. Pl. *æ*, Fem. *a*, Neut.

S. *Cælum*, Neut. Pl. *i*, Maſc.

Some Nouns are of one Decl. Sing. another Plur. as S. *jugerum*, of the ſecond. Pl. *jugera*, of the third. S. *vas, vaſis*, of the third. Pl. *vaſa, orum*, of the ſecond.

Some Maſculines want the Plurals as

Mundus, pontus, ſanguis, æſtus, nemo, pudor, carcer, limus,

Penus, pulvis, ſoper, viſcus, ros, meridies and *ſimus*, With *æther, aër, veſper*, &c.

Theſe Feminines want the Plural.

Fama, fuga, gaza, pituita, gloria,
Lues, peſtis, humus, proſapia and *cholera*
Lux, pubes, ſitis, paupertas, ſalus:
Plebs, bilis, and *contagio*, alſo *tellus,*
Indoles and *ſoboles, proles, fames, labes:*
Tuſſis, culpa, talio, nex and *tabes.*

Theſe Neuters want the Plural.

Fel, ævum, nihilum, lethum, ſalum, cœnum:
Ver, vulgus, ſenium, barathrum and *penum.*
Virus, ſolum, pelagus, ſolium, juſtitium:
Fubar, album, viſcum, gelu and *delicium.*

Lutum,

Lutum, callum, halec, ebur, vitrum:
Fœnum and *macellum, faſcinum* and *nitrum.*

No *Proper Names* us'd in the Plural are,
But only ſuch as want the Singular.
Many which ſignifie ſuch things as theſe,
Things ſold by *weight, Age*, or *Diſeaſe*,
Arts, Trades or *Sciences, Vertues* or *Vices*,
Herbs, Liquors, Metals, Grain or *Spices*
} want the Plural.

Theſe Maſculines want the Singular.

Liberi, cancelli, cani, penates, ſales:
Artus, faſti, ſuperi, inferi, annales.
Antes, manes, Lemures, cœlites, natales.
Carceres, primores, gemini, faſces, Lares:
Loci, fori, proceres, caſſes, pugillares.
Triplices, and *vepres*, with *Gabii, Locri*, and many ſuch Names of Places.

Theſe Feminines want the Singular.

Alpes, ambages, ædes, antiæ, argutiæ:
Groſſi, opes, fores, copiæ, minutiæ.
Crates, diræ, genæ, inſidiæ, offuciæ:
Sordes, inimicitiæ, exuviæ, induciæ,
Furiæ, exequiæ, ſcopæ and *manubiæ:*
Fauces, valvæ, minæ, gerræ and *excubiæ.*
Tricæ and *Apinæ, ſcalæ* and *blanditiæ:*
Vigiliæ, præſtigiæ, plagæ and *divitiæ.*
Grates, idus, nonæ, calendæ and *zinditiæ:*
Cunæ, ſalæ, compedes, primitiæ.

Nundinæ,

Nundinæ, inferiæ, ceremonia, illecebræ :
Nuptiæ, lactes, decimæ, oreæ and *tenebræ.*
Stativæ, nugæ, ſalebræ, clitellæ and *factiæ :*
Antiæ, parcæ, quiſquiliæ, ſalinæ and *ſuppetiæ.*
Phalcræ, relliquiæ, vigiliæ and *bigæ :*
Paleæ and *Thermæ, trigæ* and *quadrigæ.*
With *Athenæ, Thebæ,* and other Names of Places.

Theſe Neuters want the Singular.

Ilia, roſtra, arma, paſcua, bellaria :
Munia, juſta, exta, flabra, adverſaria.
Compita, vinacea, præcordia, cibaria :
Teſqua, verenda, luſtra, æſa, genitalia.
Scruta and *crepundia, cunabula, mapalia.*
Oblivia, ſtativa, ſponſalia, multicia :
Cœte, Tempe, mele, magalia, nutricia.
Præbia, caſtra, æſtiva, hiberna, parentalia :
Natalitia and Feaſts as *Bachanalia.*

Adjectives.

Adjectives which have three endings in the Nom. are thus declined.

Bonus. *us,*
Pulcher. S. *er, a, um.* G. *i, æ, i.* D. *o, æ, o.* Acc. *Satur.* *ur.*

e,
um, am, um. V. *er, a um.* Abl. *o, a, o.*
ur,
P. N. V. *i, æ, a.* G. *orum, arum, orum.* D. Abl. *is.* Acc. *os, as, a.*

Unus; ullus, nullus, neuter, totus, ſolus, alius, uter, and *alter,* make G. *ius.* D. *i.*

Ambo

Ambo and *Duo* are only Plural, and are thus declined,

N. V. *o, æ, o.* G. *orum, arum, orum.* D. Abl. *obus, abus, obus.* Acc. *os, as, o.*

Adjectives of two Terminations in the Nominative are thus declined.

Triſtis. S. N V *is, e.* G. *is.* D. Abl. *i.* Acc *em, e.* Pl. N Acc. V. *es, ia.* G. *ium.* D. Abl. *ibus.*

Comparatives in *or*, have the Neut. *us*, as *Triſtior, triſtius.*

Celer, celeber; ſylveſter, Saluber, volucer, equeſter, Paluſter and *Campeſter,* } May be thus declined. N. *er*, Maſc. *is*, Fem. *e*, Neut. or N. *is*, M. and F. *e*, N.

Adjectives of one ending in the Nominative, are thus declined.

Felix. S. N. V. *x.* &c. G. *is.* D. *i.* Acc *em, x.* Abl. *e* or *i.* Pl. N. Acc. V. *es, ia.* G. *ium.* D Abl. *ibus.*

Where an Adjective hath but *one* ending in any Caſe it is of all three Genders, where it hath *two* endings, the *firſt* is Maſc. and Fem. and the *ſecond* Neut. Where it hath *three* endings, the *firſt* is Maſc. the *ſecond* Fem. the *third* Neut.

Compariſon of Adjectives.

Adjectives which may have *more* or *moſt* before them, may be compared. There be three degrees of

Comparison, *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*; as *Hard*, *more hard*, *most hard*, or *hard*, *harder*, *hardest*.

The Latin Comparative is made of the first Case of the Positive ending in *i*, by adding *or* for the Masc. and Fem. and *us* for the Neut. as of *duri*, hard; is made the Comparative, *durior* and *durius*.

The Latin Superlative turns *i* into *issimus*; as *Duri*, *durissimus*; or *er* into *errimus*; as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.

Facilis, *humilis*, *similis*, make the Superlative *illimus*.

Adjectives compounded of *Dico*, *loquor*, *volo*, *facio*, make *entior*, *entissimus*. Only *Mirificus* hath *cissimus*.

Adjectives having a Vowel before *us*, are not compared, but instead of a Comparative and Superlative take before them *magis* and *maximè*: yet *pius* hath both *piissimus* and *pientissimus*.

Irregular Comparison.

Bonus, *melior*, *optimus*, Good, better, best. *Malus*, *pejor*, *pessimus*, Bad, worse, worst. *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*, Little, less, least. *Magnus*, *major*, *maximus*, Great, greater, greatest. So *Multus*, *plurimus*; *multa*, *plurima*; *multum*, *plus*, *plurimum*. *Vetus*, *terior*, *terrimus*. *Matur*, *turior*, *turissimus* and *turrimus*. *Exterus*, *terior*, *tremus* and *timus*. *Superus*, *perior*, *supremus* and *summus*. *Inferus*, *ferior*, *infimus* and *mius*. *Posterus*, *terior*, *postremus* and *postumus*. *Nequam*, *nequior*, *nequissimus*.

These

These want the Positive.

Ocior, potior, penitior, issimus : Prior, primus : Deterior, terrimus : Interior, ulterior, timus : Propior, proximus.

These want the Comparative

Bellus, apricus, meritus, consultus, falsus, diversus, fidus, sacer, inclytus, persuasus, novus, mutus, sacrilegus, invitus, invisus, invictus.

These want the Superlative

Declivis, longinquus, salutaris, supinus, adolescens, ingens, infinitus, taciturnus, opimus. Dexter, sinister, terior. Juvenis, junior. Senex, senior.

These are only Comparative.

Anterior, licentior, satior, sequior.

Derivatives.

Of Derivatives, some are 1. *Possessives*, as *Regius, herilis.* 2. *Gentiles*, as *Anglus, Macedo, Cres.* 3. *Diminutives*, as *Regulus.* 4. *Imitatives*, as *Poetaster.* 5. *Verbals*, as *Lectio.* 6. *Adverbials*, as *Crastinus.* 7. *Participials*, as *Sapiens.* 8. *Patronymicks*, as *Æacides, Anchisiades*, Masc. *Thetias, Nereis, Adrastine*, Fem. 9. *Numerals* of divers

ſorts; as 1. *Cardinals*, as *duo, tres.* 2. *Ordinals*, as *primus, ſecundus.* 3. *Diſtributives*, as *bini, terni.* 4. *Multiplicatives*, as *duplex, triplex.* 5. *Proportionals*, as *duplum, triplum.* 6. *Temporals*, as *Bimus, biennis.* 7. *Ponderals*, as *binarius, ternarius.*

Pronouns.

A *Pronoun* is a Word much like a Noun implying a *Perſon*, and cannot have *a*, *an* or *the* before it; as *I, thou, he, ſhe, it, this, that, who, which, what, his, her, our, your, my, mine, thy, thine, whoſe, &c.*

There be eighteen Latin Pronouns: Three Pronoun Subſtantives, *Ego, tu, ſui*, and fifteen Adjectives, *Ille, iſte, ipſe, is, hic, qui, quis, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras* and *cujas.*

The Declenſion of Pronoun Subſtantives.

Ego. S. N. *Ego*, I. G. *mei*, of me. D. *miki*, to me. Acc. Abl. *me*, me or by me.
P. N. Acc. *Nos*, we or us. G. *noſtrûm* or *tri*, of us. D. Abl. *nobis*, to or by us.

Tu. S. N. V. *Tu*, thou. G. *tui.* D. *tibi.* Ac. Abl. *te.*
P. N. Acc. V. *Vos.* G. *veſtrûm*, or *tri.* D. Ab. *vobis.*

Sui S. and Pl. G. *Sui.* D. *ſibi.* Acc. Abl. *ſe.*

The firſt Declenſion of Pronoun Adjectives.

Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, are declined like Adjectives of three endings. Only *meus* makes V. *mi, mea, meum.*

Ille

Ille, ipſe, iſte, are declined in like manner, only making the G. *ius,* and the D. *i*; and *ille, iſte,* make the N. and Acc. Neut. *ud.*

Is. S. N. *is, ea, id.* G. *ejus.* D. *ei.* Acc. *eum, eam, id.* Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*

P. N. *ii, eæ, ea.* G. *eorum, earum, eorum.* D. Abl. *iis* or *eis.* Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*

Qui. S. N. *qui, que, quod.* G. *cujus.* D. *cui.* Acc. *quem, quam, quod.* Abl. *quo, qua, quo.*

P. N. *qui, quæ, quæ.* G. *quorum, quarum, quorum.* D. Abl. *quibus* or *queis.* Acc. *quos, quas, quæ.* So *quis,* making the Neuter *quid.*

Hic. S. N. *hic, hæc, hoc.* G. *hujus.* D. *huic.* Acc. *hunc, hanc, hoc.* Abl. *hoc, hac, hoc.*

P. N. *hi, hæ, hæc.* G. *horum, harum, horum.* D. Abl. *his.* Acc. *hos, has, hæc.*

The ſecond Declenſion of Pronoun Adjectives.

Noſtras, veſtras, cujas.

S. N. V. *as.* G. *atis.* D. *ati.* Acc. *atem* and *te.* Abl. *te* or *ti.* Pl. N. Acc. V. *ates* and *atia.* G. *atium.* D. Abl. *atibus.*

Compound Pronouns.

Aliquis, nequis, nunquis, ſiquis, ecquis; like *quis,* only making *qua* for *quæ.*

Quivis, quilibet, quiſnam, quiſque, quicunque, quidam, quiſpiam; like *qui* and *quis.*

Idem, like *is*. *Vnuſquiſque*, like *unus* and *quis* in all Caſes.

Iſtic, like *hic*, making the Neut. N. and Acc. *oc* or *uc*.

N. Acc. *Quiſquis, quicquid*. Abl. *quoquo, quaqua, quoquo*.

Abl. *Mecum, tecum, ſecum, nobiſcum, vobiſcum. Meapte, tuapte, ſuapte, noſtrapte, veſtrapte*. Sometimes *opte*. Acc. *Eccum, eccum*.

Hic, admits the ending *cine*, in all Caſes ending with *c*. So we read *hicce, hujuſce, huncce, hoſce, ejuſce, cujuſce*. *Ego* may take the ending *met*, ſo may *tu* and *ſui*. So are read *tutemet, tute, tete*.

Species or Kinds of Pronouns.

Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, qui. quis, are *Primitives*, the reſt *Derivatives*.

Quis, cujas, when a Queſtion is asked, are *Interrogatives*; otherwiſe, *Indefinites*.

Ego, tu, hic, ille, ipſe, iſte, and ſometimes *is*, are *Demonſtratives*.

Qui, is a *Relative*. *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter*, are *Poſſeſſives*. *Sui* and *ſuus* are called *Reciprocals*. *Noſtras, veſtras, cujas* are called *Gentiles*.

Verbs.

A *Verb* is a Word which ſignifies, *to do*, to *be*, or to *be done*.

A Verb *Perſonal* is formed in all three Perſons; a Verb *Impersonal* in the third Perſon only.

There

There be four kinds of Verbs, *Active*, *Passive*, *Neuter* and *Deponent*.

A Verb *Active* or *Transitive* signifies to *do* something towards another, and in Latin ends in *o*, as *amo*, I love; by adding *r*, it is made a Passive, as *amor*.

A Verb *Passive* signifies to *be done* to by another, and in Latine ends in *or*, as *amor*, I am loved; and by losing *r* is made an Active, as *amo*.

A Verb *Neuter* signifies an *absolute doing*, *being* or *suffering*, and in Latin ends in *o* or *m*; as *Sto*, I stand, *frigeo*, I am cold. *Sum*, I am; it cannot take *r* to make it a Passive. *Sum*, *forem*, *existo*, are Neuter-Substantives. *Vapulo*, *veneo*, *fio*, *liceo*, are called Neuter-Passives.

A Verb *Deponent* in Latin ends in *or*, and signifies either Actively, as *Sequor*, I follow; or Absolutely, as *Morior*, I die; or both Actively and Passively, as *Osculor*, I kiss, or am kissed.

Moods and Tenses.

Verbs have four *Moods*. 1. The *Indicative* Mood, *declaring* or *shewing*. 2. The *Imperative* Mood, *bidding* or *commanding*. 3. The *Potential* Mood, *implying* some *possibility*. 4. The *Infinitive*, without *Number* or *Person*.

Verbs have five *Tenses*. 1. The *Present*, noting the time which now is. 2. The *Praterimperfect*, noting the time passing not quite past 3. The *Praterperfect*, noting the time quite past. 4. The *Prater pluperfect*, noting a time before another time past. 5. The *Future*, noting the time to come.

An English Verb formed through all Moods and Tenses, with their proper Signs, in the Active Voice.

Tenses **Indicative Mood.**

Præsent. S. 1. Pers. *I love, or do love.* 2. Pers. *thou lovest or dost love.* 3. Pers. *he loveth or doth love.* Pl. 1. *We,* 2. *ye,* 3. *they love or do love.*

Præterimperf S. *I loved or did, thou lovedst or didst, he loved or did love.* Pl. *We, ye, they loved or did love.*

Præterperf. S. *I have, thou hast, he hath.* Pl. *We, ye, they have loved.*

Præterplup. S. *I had, thou hadst, he had.* Pl. *We, ye, they had loved.*

Fut. S. *I shall or will, thou shalt or wilt, he shall or will love.* Pl. *We, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

The Imperative wants the first Person Singular, and hath only the Present Tense.

S. 2. Pers. *Love thou, or do thou love.*
3. Pers. *Let him love.*

Pl. *Let us love. Love ye. Let them love.*

Potential

Potential Mood.

The Potential Mood in Engliſh is like the Indicative, only it hath theſe Signs. Præſ. *May or can, mayſt or canſt.* Præterimp. *Might, would, ſhould, ought or could.* Præterp. *Might have, &c.* Præterpl. *Might had, &c.* Future, *May or can hereafter.*

When this Mood hath the Conjunctions, *If, that, when, &c.* joyned with it, 'tis called the *Subjunctive.* When it hath an Adverb of *wiſhing*, it is called the *Optative.*

The Infinitive.

Præſent and Præterimp. *To love.* Præterper. and Præterpl. *To have or had loved.* Future, *To love hereafter.*

The Verb Subſtantive Am formed.

Indicative Mood.

Præſ. S. *I am, thou art, he is.* Pl. *We, ye, they are.*
Imp. S. *I was, thou waſt, he was.* Pl. *We, ye, they were.*
Perf. S. *I have been, thou haſt been, he hath been.* Pl. *We, ye, they have been.*
Plup. S. *I had, thou hadſt, he had been.* Pl. *We, ye, they had been.*
Fut. S. *I ſhall or will, thou ſhalt or wilt, he ſhall or will be.* Pl. *We, &c.*

Imperative.

Imperative.

S. *Be thou. Let him be.* Pl. *Let us be. Be ye. Let them be.*

Potential.

Præſ. *I may be*, &c. Imp. *I might be*, &c. Perf. *I might have been*, &c. Plup. *I might had been*, &c. Fut. *I may be hereafter.*

Infinitive.

Præſ. and Imp. *To be.* Perf. and Plup. *To have or had been.* Fut. *To be hereafter.*

A Verb Paſsive.

Add the Engliſh of the *Præterperfect* Tenſe *Active* to all the Tenſes of *Am*, and you form the Verb Paſſive; as *I am loved, I was loved*, &c.

Do, doſt, doth, did, didſt, have, haſt, hath, had, will, may, can, might, would, ſhould, &c. *am, art, is, be, were*, &c. when ſet alone, are Verbs: but if they come before the Engliſh of a Verb, they are *Signs* of Moods and Tenſes.

Conjugations of Latin Verbs.

There be four *Conjugations* of Latin Verbs.

Verbs

Verbs of the first Conjugation make the second Person Præsent *as*, the first Person Præter *avi*, the Infinitive *āre*, with *ā* long, the Supines, *atum, atu*; as *amo, as, avi, āre, atum.* Thus formed in the Active.

Indicative Mood. Active.

Amo.

Præs. S. *o, as, at.* Pl. *amus, atis, ant.* Imperf. *abam, bas, bat.* Pl. *abamus, batis, bant.*

Præt. S. *avi, avisti, avit.* Pl. *avimus, averunt vel avêre.*

Plup. S. *averam, ras, at* Pl. *ramus, ratis, rant,* Fut. *abo, bis, bit.* Pl. *abimus, abitis, abunt.*

Imperative Mood.

S. *a* or *ato. et* or *ato.* Pl. *emus. ate* or *atote. ent* or *anto.*

Potential Mood.

Præs. S. *em, es, et.* Pl. *emus, etis, ent.* Imperf *avem, res, ret.* Pl. *remus, retis, rent.*

Præt. S. *averim, ris, rit.* Pl. *rīmus rītis, rint.* Plup. *avissem, ses, set.* Pl. *semus, setis sent.*

Fut. S. *avero, ris, rit.* Pl. *rīmus, rītis, rint.*

Infinitive Mood.

Præs. and Imp. *āre.* Præt. and Plup. *avisse.* Fut. *aturum esse.*

Gerunds,

Gerunds *andi, ando, andum.* Supines, *atum, atu.*

From the Præter come all Tenſes in *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *ſem*, *ſe*, with the Supines; all other Tenſes come from the Præſent.

Do, and his Compounds have *a* ſhort in the Infinitive.

Rules for the Præter and Supines.

Do, *ſatiſdo*, *peſſundo*, *circundo*, *venundo*, make *dedi*, *datum*. *Sto*, *ſteti*, *ſtatum*. Its Compounds *ſtiti*, *ſtitum*; only *circumſto*, *ſteti*. *Præſto*, *conſto*, *reſto*, *exto*, have the Participle *ſtaturus*.

Cubo, *domo*, *tono*, *veto*, *crepo*, *ſono*, and *increpo*, *ui*, *itum*. *Diſcrepo*, hath alſo *avi*, *atum*.

Seco, *ſecui*, *ſectum*, and *ſecaturus*. *Enico*, *enicui*, *enectum*, and *cavi cautum*.

Frico, *fricui*, *frictum*. *Adjuvo*, *adjuvi*, *adjutum*, ſometimes *juvatum*.

Lavo, *lavi*, *lotum*, *lautum* and *lavatum*. *Dimico*, *micui* and *micavi*, *catum*.

Poto, *potavi*, *potum* and *potatum*.

Multiplico, *ſupplico*, *replico*, *duplico*, *triplico*, *cavi*, *catum*.

Applico, *explico*, *implico*, *complico*, *ui*, *itum*, and *avi*, *atum*.

Nexo, *labo*, want both *Præter* and Supines. *Juvo*, *juvi*: *Mico*, *emico*, *micui*, want Supines.

Damno, *ſacro*, *lacto*, *patro*, *tracto*, compounded turn *a* into *e*: yet we find *ablacto*, *retracto*, *pertracto*. Of *Furo*, come the Compounds, *dejero*, *pejero*; and of *mando*, *commendo*.

Calco, *ſalto* compounded turn *a* into *u*, as *inculco*, *inſulto*.

The

The ſecond Conjugation.

Verbs of the ſecond Conjugation end in *eo*, and make the ſecond Perſon Preſent *es*, the firſt Perſon Præter *ui*, the Infinitive *ēre*, with *e* long, the Supines *itum, itu*; as *Habeo, es, ui, ēre, itum, itu.*

Indicative Mood.

Habeo.

Præſ. S. *eo, es, et.* Pl. *emus, etis, ent.* Imperf. *eham, bas, bat.* Pl. *bamus, &c.*

Præt. S. *ui, uiſti, uit.* Pl. *uimus, uiſtis, uerunt* or *uēre.* Pluper. *ueram, ras, &c.*

Fut. S. *ebo, bis, bit.* Pl. *ebimus, &c.*

Imperative.

S. *e* or *eto. eat* or *eto.* Pl. *eamus, etc* or *etote, eant* or *ento.*

Potential Mood.

Præſ. S. *eam, eas, eat, &c.* Imper. *erem, res, &c.* Præt. *uerim, ris, &c.*

Pluper. S. *uiſſem, ſes, &c.* Fut. *uero, ris, rit, &c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Præſ. and Imper. *ēre.* Præt. & Plup. *uiſſe.* Fut. *iturum eſſe.* Gerunds, *endi, endo, endum.* Supines, *itum, itu.*

Irregular

Irregular Præters and Supines.

Mulceo, tergeo, rideo, ardeo, ſuadeo, hæreo, ſi, ſum. *Video, prandeo,* di, ſum. *Jubeo, juſſi, juſſum. Sorbeo,* bui, ſorptum. *Abſorbeo, reſorbeo, exſorbeo,* have alſo *ſorpſi. Doceo, docui, doctum. Miſceo, miſcui, mixtum* and *miſtum. Sedeo, obſideo, ſedi, ſeſſum. Frendeo, di, freſſum. Spondeo, ſpopondi, ſponſum. Tondeo, totondi, tonſum. Mordeo, momordi, morſum. Indulgeo, dulſi, dultum. Mulgeo, ſi, ctum. Augeo, lugeo, xi, ctum. Deleo, fleo, neo, rieo,* and the Compounds of *pleo, evi, etum. Teneo, abſtineo, contineo, detineo, retineo, nui, tentum. Maneo* and its Compounds *manſi, manſum. Torqueo, torſi, tortum. Torreo, torrui, toſtum. Cenſeo, cenſui, cenſum. Moveo, foveo, voveo, ovi, otum. Caveo, faveo, avi, autum. Cieo, civi, citum.*

Aveo, flaveo, polleo, renideo, glabreo, denſeo, liveo, clueo, medeor, liquet, pœnitet, want both Præt. and Supines.

Emineo, immineo, promineo, attineo, pertineo, arceo, egeo, indigeo, pateo, timeo, ſubuleo, redoleo, oboleo, deliteo, diſpliceo, ui: *Turgeo, urgeo, algeo, fulgeo,* ſi: *Luceo, frigeo,* xi: *Pendeo, pependi; Strideo,* di; *Conniveo, nivi* and nixi; *Langueo,* gui; *Liqueo,* cui; *paveo,* vi; *ferveo,* bui *and* vi: and *Neuters* which make the Præter *ui*, want the Supines: Except

Noceo, oleo, valeo, pareo, placeo: Lateo, doleo, caleo, caveo, taceo.

Audeo, auſus ſum,; gaudeo, gaviſus ſum; ſoleo, ſolitus ſum; mœreo, mœſtus ſum.

Reor, ratus ſum; Tueor, tuitus ſum; miſereor, miſertus ſum; fateor, faſſus ſum; its Compounds, *fiteor, feſſus.* *Libet,*

Libet, licet, pudet, piget, uit and *itum eſt : Miſeret, miſertum eſt : Pertædet, tæduit, tæſum eſt.*

Arceo, compounded turns *a* into *e*, as *exerceo, coerceo, cui, citum. Maneo, egeo, lateo, teneo, habeo, taceo, fateor*, compounded turn the firſt Vowel into *i*, as alſo *placeo* in *diſpliceo*. Except *Poſtbabeo, permaneo.*

Sedeo compounded turns *e* into *i*, in the Præſent, but not the Præter Tenſe : Except *Superſedeo.*

The third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third Conjugation make the ſecond Perſon Præſ. *is*, the firſt Perſon Præt. *i*, the Infinitive *ĕre* with *e* ſhort : the Supines as hereafter. *Lego, gis, gi, gĕre, ctum, ctu.*

Indicative Mood.

Lego.

Præſ. S. *o, is, it.* Pl. *imus, itis, unt.* Imperf. *ebam,* &c. Præt. *i, iſti, it,* &c.

Plup. S. *ĕram, ras,* &c. Fut. *am, es, et.* Pl. *emus, etis, ent.*

Imperative.

S. *e* or *ito. at* or *ito.* Pl. *amus, ite* or *itote, ant* or *unto.*

Potential Mood.

Præſ. S. *am, as, at,* &c. Imperf. *ĕrem,* &c. Præt. *ĕrim,* &c. Plup. *iſſem,* &c. Fut. *ero,* &c.

Infinitive.

Infinitive.

Præſ. and Imp. *ĕre*. Præt. and Plup. *iſſe*. Fut. *Eturum eſſe*. Gerunds, *endi, endo, endum*. Supines, *ectum, tu*.

Volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, are irregular in certain Tenſes; as,

Indicative.

Præſ. *Volo, vis, vult*. Pl. *volumus, vultis, volunt*. *Nolo, non vis, non vult*. Pl. *nolumus, non vultis, nolunt*. So *Malo, mavis, mavult*. Pl. *malumus, mavultis, malunt*. *Edo, edis* or *es, edit* or *eſt*. Pl. *edimus, editis* or *eſtis, edunt*. *Fero, fers, fert*. Pl. *ferimus, fertis, ferunt*.

They make the Præter, *Volui, nolui, malui, edi*; and *tuli*, whoſe Supines are *latum, tu*.

Imperative.

Volo, malo want the Imperative. S. *Noli* or *lito, nolito*. Pl. *nolimus, lite* or *litote, lint Ede, edito*, or *es, eſto: eſto:* Pl. *edamus, edite, editote* or *eſte, eſtote, edant, edunto. Fer, ferto, : ferat, ferto*. Pl. *feramus, ferte* or *tote, ferant, ferunto. Dico, duco, facio*, have Imperative, *dic, duc, fac*.

Potential.

Præſ. *Velim, nolim, malim*. Imperf. *Vellem, nollem, mallem*,

mallem, ferrem, ederem or *eſſem.* Infinitive, *Velle, nolle, malle, edere* or *eſſe.*

Verbs of the third Conjugation turn *o* into *i* and *itum:* Except theſe; *Scribo, nubo, pſi, ptum;* alſo *nupta ſum.* The Compounds of the old Verb, *Cumbo, cubui, cubitum.*

Dico, duco, xi, ctum. Ico, ici, ictum. Vinco, vici, victum. Parco, peperci, and *parci, percitum* and *parſum. Creſco, quieſco, ſueſco, evi, etum. Sciſco, ivi, itum. Noſco, ignoſco, ovi, otum. Agnoſco, cognoſco, ovi, itum. Paſco, pavi, paſtum. Compeſco, diſpeſco, peſcui, peſcitum.*

Mando, ſcando, cudo, prehendo, accendo, incendo, offendo, defendo, and *edo,* with its Compounds *di, ſum. Comedo; eſum* and *eſtum. Rado, rodo, lædo, ludo, claudo, plaudo, divido, trudo,* and *vado,* Comp. *ſi, ſum. Findo, ſcindo, idi, iſſum. Fundo, udi, uſum. Cedo, ceſſi, ceſſum. Tundo, tutudi, tunſum* and *tuſum. Pando, di, panſum* and *paſſum. Pedo, pepedi, peditum. Pendo, pependi, penſum. Tendo, tetendi, tenſum* and *tentum. Cado, cecidi caſum. Cædo, cæcidi. caſum,* its Compounds *ciſum.* The Compounds of *Do, didi, ditum. Abſcondo, di* and *didi, ſum* and *ditum.*

Rego, tego, plango. cingo, fugo, ungo, tingo, lingo, pullingo, ſtingo, extinguo, diſtinguo, ungo, mungo, jungo, compungo, diſſungo, and Compounds of *figo,* and Verbs in *tio,* turn the laſt Syllable into *xi, ctum. Surgo, pergo, rexi, rectum. Fingo, pingo, ſtringo, inxi, ictum. Lego, eligo, legi, lectum. Intelligo, diligo, negligo, lexi, lectum. Ago, egi, actum. Cogo, coegi, coactum. Frango, fregi, fractum. Spargo, tergo, mergo, ſi, ſum. Tango, tetigi, tactum. Figo, frigo, xi,*

xum; alſo *frictum*. *Pungo*, *repungo*, *pupugi* and *punxi*, *punctum*. *Pango* of the old Verb *pago*, *pepigi*, *pactum*. *Pango* to joyn, *panxi*, *pactum*.

Colo, *occulo*, *conſulo*, *lui*, *ultum*. *Molo*, *alo*, *lui*, *litum*: alſo *altum*. *Excello*, *præcello*, *lui*, *celſum*. *Percello*, *culi*, *culſum*. *Sallo*, *li*. *ſalſum*. *Fallo*, *fefelli*, *falſum*. *Pello*, *pepuli*, *pulſum*. *Tollo*, *ſuſtuli*, *ſublatum*. *Extollo*, *extuli*, *elatum*. *Vello*, *velli* and *vulſi*, *vulſum*.

Gemo, *fremo*, *vomo*, *ui*, *itum*. *Emo*, *emi*, *emtum*. *Demo*, *demi*, *demtum*. *Premo*, *preſſi*, *preſſum*. *Sumo*, *como*, *promo*, *mſi*, *mtum*. *Contemno*, *contemſi*, *temtum*. *Lino*, *levi*, *litum*, *Sterno*, *ſtravi*, *ſtratum*. *Sino*, *ſivi*, *ſitum*. *Gigno*, *genui*, *genitum*. *Pono*, *poſui poſitum*. *Cano*, *cecini*, *cantum*. *Occino*, *ſuccino*, *cinui*, *centum*. *Sperno*, *ſtrevi*, *ſpretum*. The Compounds of *Cerno*, *crevi*, *cretum*.

Carpo, *ſerpo*, *repo*, *ſcalpo*, *ſculpo*, *pſi*, *ptum*. *Rumpo*, *rupi*, *ruptum*. *Strepo*, *ſtrepui*, *ſtrepitum*.

Coquo, *coxi*, *coctum*. *Linquo*, *liqui*, *lictum*.

Gero, *geſſi*, *geſtum*. *Fero*, *tuli*, *latum*: *Affero*, *attuli*, *allatum*. *Verro*, *verri*, *verſum*. *Uro*, *uſſi*, *uſtum*. *Tero*, *trivi*, *tritum*. *Sero* to plant, *ſevi*, *ſatum*. *Conſero*, *inſero*: *ſevi*, *ſitum*. *Inſero* to inſert, *aſſero*, *diſſero*, *deſero*, *exero*, *ſerui*, *ſertum*. *Quæro*, *ſivi*, *ſitum*. *Curro*, *decurro*, *excurro*, *procurro*, *præcurro*, *cucurri*, *curſum*: other Compounds of *curro*, *curri*, *curſum*.

Arceſſo, *laceſſo*, *faceſſo*, *capeſſo*, *ſivi*, *ſitum*: alſo *faceſſi*, *capeſſi*. *Penſo*, *ſui*, *penſitum*, *pinſum* and *piſum* Depſo. *ſui*, *ſitum*. *Viſo*, *ſi*, *ſum*.

Necto, *pecto*, *plecto*, *exi*, and *exui*, *exum*. *Flecto*, *exi*, *exum*. *Verto*, *ti*, *ſum*. *Peto*, *tivi* and *tii*, *titum*. *Mitto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*. *Meto*, *meſſui*, *meſſum*. *Siſto*, *ſtiti*, *ſtatum*.

Vivo,

Vivo, vixi, victum. Solvo, volvo, vi, olutum. Texo, texui, textum.

Facio, jacio, eci, actum. Aspicio, allicio, exi, ectum. Elicio, licui, licitum. Fodio, di, fossum. Fugio, gi, gitum. Cupio, cupivi, cupitum. Capio, cepi, captum. Pario, peperi, partum. Rapio, rapui, raptum. Quatio, quassum, its Compounds, *cussi, cussum. Meio, mmxi, mictum.*

Verbs in *uo, ui, utum Luo, ruo, ui, uitum*, the Compounds of *ruo, rutum. Fluo, ui, uxum. Struo, uxi, uctum.*

Labor, lapsus. Adipiscor, adeptus. Expergiscor, experrectus Ulciscor, ultus. Comminiscor, commentus. Proficiscor, profectus. Nitor, nisus and *nixus. Fungor, functus. Nanciscor, nactus. Amplector, complector, plexus. Paciscor, pactus. Patior, passus. Utor, usus. Iraſcor, iratus Orior, ortus. Morior, mortuus. Nascor, natus. Obliviscor, oblitus. Fruor, fruitus. Loquor, locutus. Queror, questus. Tuor, tuitus. Sequor, secutus. Revertor, reversus. Fido, confido, fisus. Gradior, gressus.*

Lambo, scabo, bi. Strido, rudo, di. Prodigo, dego, satago, egi. Ango, ningo, clango, xi. Compesco, dispesco, tremo, sterto, vulo, nolo, malo, renuo, annuo, congruo, respuo, metuo, antecello, ui. Disco, didici. Posco, popposci. Sapio, ui and *ivi. Incesso, si. Pfallo, refello, li*, want the Supines.

Attollo, vergo, sido, furo, glisco, vescor, liquor, vingor, fatisco, divertor, prævertor, reminiscor, hisco, ambigo, cerno, labasco, want the Præter. Inceptives or Inchoatives in *Sco*, coming of Nouns want the Præter, but those which come of Verbs borrow the Præter of their Primitive.

Fallo, carpo, parco, cando, gradior, fatiſcor, ſcando and *pario* compounded, turn *a* into *e*. So of *patior, perpetior:* So the Compounds of *paſco*, making Præt. *peſcui.*

Cano, cado cædo, ſtatuo, rapio, tango, quæro, lædo, ſapio, compounded turn the firſt Vowel into *i*.

Ago, emo, frango, lego, facio, capio, premo, tango, rego, jacio, with the old Verbs *Specio, Lucio*, compounded turn the firſt Vowel into *i* in the Preſent only: So of *pango, impingo, compingo, egi, actum.*

Theſe are excepted, *Circumago, perago, ſatago, perlego, tranſlego, relego, prælego, cœno, depango, circumpango, oppango, repango.*

Claudo, quatio, lavo,, in the Compounds are turned into *cludo, cutio, luo*, and *plaudo* into *plodo.*

The Syllables doubled in the Præter, are not doubled in the Supines, neither in the Compounds, except of *Do, diſco, ſto, paſco;* and theſe of *curro, præcurro* and *excurro;* alſo in *repungo.*

The fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation end in *io*, and make the ſecond Perſon Præſ. *s*, the firſt Perſ. Præt. *ivi*, the Infinitive *ire* with *i* long, the Supines, *itum, itu;* as *Audio, is, ivi, ire, itum.*

Indicative Mood.

Audio.

Præſ. S. *io, is, it* Pl. *imus, itis, iunt.* Imperf. *iebam, &c.* Præt. *ivi, iviſti, &c.* Plup. *iveram, &c.* Fut. *iam, ies, iet, &c.*

Imperative.

Imperative.

S. *i* or *ito*. *iat* or *ito*. Pl. *iamus*. *ite* or *itote*. *iant*, *iunto*.

Potential.

Præſ. *iam*, *as*, &c. Imperf. *irem*, &c. Præt. *iverim*. Plup *iviſſem*. Fut. *ivero*.

Infinitive.

Præſ. and Imperf. *ire*. Præt. and Plup. *iviſſe*. Fut. *iturum eſſe*. Gerunds, *iendi*, *do*, *dum*. Supines, *itum*, *itu*.

Eo and *queo* make in the Præſ. *cunt*, *queunt*. In the Imperf. *ibam*, *quibam*. In the Fut. *ibo*, *quibo*. In the Gerunds, *eundi*, *quendi*.

Vincio, *ſancio*, *xi*, *ctum*: alſo *ſancivi*, *citum*. *Farcio*, *ſarcio*, *fulcio*, *ſi*, *tum*. *Raucio*, *ſenſio*, *ſi*, *ſum*. *Scpio*, *ſepſi*, *ſeptum*. *Salio*, *lii* and *lui*, *ſaltum*. *Singultio*, *tivi*, *gultum*. *Scpelio*, *livi*, *pultum*. *Haurio*, *ſi*, *hauſtum*. *Amicio*, *micui* and *mixi*, *mictum*. *Aperio*, *operio*, *perui*: *comperio*, *reperio*, *peri*, *pertum*. *Venio*, *ni*, *ventum*.

Proſilio, *abſilio*, *geſtio*, want the Supines.

Ferio, and *Meditatives* want the Præter, except *parturio* and *eſurio*.

Punio, *nis* and *nitus ſum*. *Experior*, *opperior*, *pertus*. *Aſſentior*, *ſenſus*. *Ordior*, *orſus*. *Fio*, *factus*. *Metior*, *menſus*.

Fio in the Imperative Sing. ſecond Perſon hath *fito* only: In the Infinitive *fieri*: In the Potential *fierem*.

Some Verbs have a double Præter, as *Nubo*, *nupſi* and *nupta ſum*. *Furo*, *titubo*, *cæno*, *avi* and *atus ſum*. *Poto*, *avi* and *potus ſum*. *Prandeo*, *di* and *pranſus*. *Sueſco*, *evi* and *etus* *Mereor*, *rui* and *meritus* *Careo*, *rui* and *caritus* or *caſſus*. *Veneo*, *nivi* and *venditus*, and for a Paſſive Supine *venum*.

The Verb Subſtantive Sum, with its Compounds.

Sum, *es*, *fui*, *eſſe*.

Indicative Mood.

Præſ. S. *Sum*, *es*, *eſt*. Pl. *ſumus*, *eſtis*, *ſunt*. *Poſſum*, *potes*, *poteſt*, *poſſumus*, *poteſtis*, *poſſunt*. *Proſum*, *des*, *deſt*, *proſumus*, *prodeſtis*, *proſunt*.

Imper. S. *Eram*, *ras*, *rat*. Pl. *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*: So *Poteram*, *Proderam*.

Perf. S. *Fui*, *iſti*, *it*. Pl. *fuimus*, *iſtis*, *erunt* or *ere*: So *Potui*, *Profui*.

Plup. S. *Fueram*, *ras*, &c. So *Potueram*, *Profueram*.

Fut. S. *Ero*, *ris*, *rit*, &c. So *Potero*, *Prodero*.

Imperative.

S. *Sis*, *es*, *eſto*: *ſit*, *eſto*. Pl. *ſumus*: *ſitis*, *eſte*, *eſtote*: *ſint*, *ſunto*. *Poſſum* wants the Imperative.

Potential.

Potential.

Præſ. S. *Sim, ſis,* &c. So *Poſſim.* Imperf. *Eſſem, ſes,* &c. So *Poſſem, Prodeſſem* and *Forem.*
Præt. S. *Fuerim,* &c. So *Potuerim, Profuerim.* Plup. *Fuiſſem,* &c. So *Potuiſſem, Profuiſſem.*
Fut. S. *Fuero,* &c. So *Potuero, Profuero.*

Infinitive.

Præſ. and Imp. *Eſſe:* So *Poſſe, Prodeſſe.* Præt. and Plup. *Fuiſſe:* So *Potuiſſe, Profuiſſe.*
Fut. *Fore* or *futurum eſſe.*

A Verb Paſſive in all four Conjugations.

Indicative.

Præſ. S. 1. *or, aris* or *are, atur.* Pl *amur, amini, antur.*
2. *eor, ēris* or *ēre, etur.* Pl. *emur, emini, entur.*
3. *or, ĕris* or *ĕre, itur.* Pl. *imur, imini, untur.*
4. *ior, iris* or *ire, itur* Pl. *imur, imini, untur.*
Imperf. 1. *abar:* 2. *ēbar:* 3. *ĕbar:* 4. *iebar: baris* or *bare, batur,* &c.

The Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect Tense Passive are made of the Participle of the Preter Tense, and the Verb Sum; as,

Præt. S. *tus, sum vel fui, es vel fuisti, est vel fuit.* Pl. *ti sumus vel fuimus, estis vel fuistis, sunt fuerunt vel fuere.*

Plup. S. *tus eram vel fueram, &c.* Pl. *ti eramus vel fueramus, &c.*

Fut. S. 1. *abor, aberis* or *abere, abitur.* Pl. *abimur, abimini, abuntur*
2. *ebor, eberis* or *ebere, &c.*
3. *ar, eris* or *ere, etur.* Pl. *emur, emini, entur.*
4. *iar, ieris* or *iere, &c.*

Imperative.

S. 1. *are* or *ator: etur* or *ator.* Pl. *emur, amini, entur* or *antor.*
2. *ĕre* or *etor: eatur* or *etor.* Pl. *eamur, emini, eantur* or *entor.*
3. *ĕre* or *itor, atur* or *ĭtur.* Pl. *amur, imini, antur* or *untor.*
4. *ĕre* or *itor, iatur* or *itor.* Pl. *iamur, imini, iantur* or *iuntor.*

Potential.

Præſ. 1. *er, eris* or *ere, etur.* Pl. *emur, emini, entur.*

2. *car,*

2. *ear, aris* or *are, eatur.* Pl. *eamur, eamini, eantur.*

3. *ar, aris* or *are, atur.* Pl. *amur, amini, antur.*

4. *iar, aris* or *are, atur.* Pl. *iamur, amini, antur.*

Imperf. 1. *arer, reris* or *rere,* &c. 2. *ĕrer.* 3. *ĕrer.* 4. *irer,* &c.

Præt. *tus ſim vel fuerim,* &c. Plup. *tus eſſem vel fuiſſem,* &c.

Fut. *tus ero vel fuero,* &c.

Infinitive.

Præſ. and Imp. 1. *ari.* 2. *eri.* 3. *i.* 4. *iri.* Præt. and Plup. *tum eſſe vel fuiſſe.* Fut. *tum iri, vel ndum eſſe.*

Feror hath the Præter *latus ſum vel fui.*

When the Active wants the Supines, the Paſſive wants the Præter.

Verbs Defective.

Aio. Præſ. *aio, ais, ait, aiunt.* Imperf. *aiebam, bas,* &c, Imperative Mood *ai.* Potential, *aias, at, atis, ant,.* Participle, *aiens.*

Apage, apagete, cedo are only Imperatives.

Inquam. Præſ. *quam, quis, quit, quimus, quiunt.* Imperf. *quiebat, bant.* Præt. *inquiſti.* Fut. *inques, et.* Imperative, *inque, quito.*

Ave, ſalve, vale. Indic. Fut. *ebis.* Imperative, *e, eto, ete, etote.* Infinitive, *ere.*

Forem.

Forem. Potential, *rem, res, ret, rent.* Infin. *fore.*

Quæſo. Indic. Præſ. *quæſo, quæſumus.* Indic. *Ovat.* Partic. *ovans.* Potential Præt. and Fut. *Faxim* or *xo, auſim, is, it, int.*

Odi, cœpi, memini, have only the Tenſes in *ram, rim, ro, ſem, ſe*: only Imperative *memento, tote. Odi, cœpi, memini, novi*, are uſed for the Preſent Tenſe.

Theſe firſt Perſons, *Dor, for, der, fer*, are not in uſe.

Inſit is uſed for *cœpit. Defit* for *deeſt.*

Impersonals.

It or *there* before a Verb having no Nominative Caſe to agree with, are Signs of a Verb Impersonal, as *it becometh.*

A Verb Impersonal is formed only in the third Perſon Singular; as *Decet, decebat, decuit, &c.* So *Miſeret, piget, pœnitet, tædet, oportet, pudet, libet, lubet, licet, liquet.*

Fulgurat, fulminat, grandinat, tonat, pluit, gelat, ningit, luceſſit, veſperaſcit, &c. are uſed as Impersonals, and are called *verba exemptæ ſignificationis.*

An Impersonal Paſſive is uſed for any Perſon of the Verb Active, with an Oblique Caſe of the Perſon after it, as *Legitur à me* for *lego: à te* for *legis; ab illo* for *legit.*

Species or Kinds of Verbs.

Verbs *derivative* are 1. Inchoatives or Inceptives in

in *ſco*. 2. Frequentatives in *to*, *xo*, *ſo*, *co*, *tor*; as *dictito*, *pulſo*, *vexo*, *velico*, *ſector*. 3. Meditatives or Deſideratives in *urio*, as *lecturio*. 4. Diminutives in *illo*, *iſſo*; as *Sorbillo*, *pitiſſo*. 5. Imitatives in *iſſo*, *or*; as *Patriſſo*, *Græcor*.

Participles.

A *Participle* is a Word made of a Verb, and declined like a Noun.

There be four Participles, two *Active*, and two *Paſſive*.

Active Participles.

1. A Participle of the *Præſ.* Tenſe Active, hath its Engliſh in *ing*, as *loving*, and in Latin it ends in *ans* or *ens*, as *amans*, *docens*, declined like Adjectives of one ending.

Iens of *eo* hath Gen. *euntis*: So its Compounds except *ambientis*.

The Engliſh of the Participle in *ing*, with *a* or *the* before it, is a Noun Subſtantive; with a *Præpoſition* before it, commonly a *Gerund*.

2. A Participle of the *Fut. Active*, hath the Engliſh Sign *ready or about to*, as *ready or about to love*; and in Latin ends in *rus*, as *amaturus*, *docturus*, Declined like Adjectives of three endings.

Paſsive Participles.

1. A Participle of the *Præſ.* and *Præt.* Paſſive hath

hath its English in *d*, *t* or *n*. with the Word *being* expreſſed or underſtood before it, as *being loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*; and in Latine it ends in *tus*, *ſus* or *xus*; as *amatus*, *viſus*, *nexus*: Declined as Adjectives of three endings.

2. A Participle of the *Fut. Paſſive* hath its Engliſh in *d*, *t* or *n*, with the Sign *to be* before it, as *to be loved*, and in Latin it ends in *dus*, as *amandus*: Declined like Adjectives of three endings.

The Engliſh of a Participle Fut. Paſſive after a Noun or Verb Adjective is the *Infinitive Mood* or *later Supine*.

Verbs *Neuter* have ordinarily only the Particles of the *Præſ.* and *Fut.* in *rus*. *Deponents* have uſually three Participles, *Præſ. Præt.* and *Future* in *rus*. Where the Præter hath the Engliſh *having*, as *ſecutus*, *having followed*.

The Præſ. Participle is made of the Imperf. by turning *bam* into *ns*: The Participle of the Future Active is made of the Supine by turning *um* into *urus*. The Præt. Participle is made of the ſame by turning *um* into *us*. The Participle in *dus* is made of the Præſent Participle by turning *s* into *dus*.

Mortuus, *moriturus*, *oriturus*, *naſciturus*, *pariturus*, *ſonaturus*, *arguiturus*, *eruiturus*, are irregular.

A Participle compared, or uſed Subſtantively is turned into a Noun.

Adverbs.

Ad *Adverb* is a Word undeclined, commonly joyned with Verbs to explain their ſignification. Adverbs are of many ſorts; as of Place, as *Where*, *here*,

here, there, &c. Of Time, as *now, hereafter, to day, long ago, &c.* Of Number, as *often, ſeldom, once, twice, &c.* Of Order, as *firſt, ſecondly, moreover, &c.* Of Asking, as *why? &c.* Of Affirming or explaining, as *yea, truly, to wit, &c.* Of Denying, as *no, not, &c.* Of Demonſtrating, as *lo, behold, &c.* Of Exhorting or encouraging, as *well done, go to, &c.* Of Wiſhing, as *O that, &c.* Of Swearing, as *in good ſooth, &c.* Of Doubting, as *perhaps, &c.* Of Gathering or ſeparating, as *together, aſunder:* Of Excluding, as *only:* Of Chuſing, as *rather, &c.* Of Diverſity, as *otherwiſe, &c.* Of Likeneſs, as *as, even as, &c.* Of Quantity, as *much, little, &c.* Of Quality, as *well, ill, &c.* Of Comparing, as *as well as, better, &c.*

And many more, eſpecially ending in *ly*, made of Nouns.

Conjunctions.

A *Conjunction* is a Word undeclined, joyning Words and Sentences together. There be divers ſorts of Conjunctions: as

Copulatives, *and, alſo, &c.* Disjunctives, *either, or, nor, &c.* Conceſſives, *although, albeit, &c.* Adverſatives, *but, notwithſtanding, &c.* Cauſals, *for, becauſe, &c.* Conditionals, *if, unleſs, &c.* Illatives, *therefore, wherefore, &c* Electives, *rather, than, &c.* Exceptives, *except, beſides, &c.* Dubitatives, *whether or no, &c.* Diminutives, *at leaſt, &c.* Expletives, uſed only for greater Grace of Speech.

Ac, at, iſti, nam, quare, ſi, nec, quin, niſi, ſin, ſeu, ſed, verum, are *Præpoſitives*, uſed in the beginning of Sentences.

Enim,

Enim, *autem*, *quoque*, *vero*, *quidem*, are *Poſtfitives* ſet after other Words.

Que, *ne*, *ve* are Encliticks ſet at the end of another Word.

Prepoſitions.

A *Prepoſition* is a Word undeclined commonly ſet before other Words, either in *Appoſition* or *Compoſition*.

A *Separable* Prepoſition ſtands before a Word, and governs a Caſe commonly either *Accuſative* or *Ablative*, as *to, unto, in, into, towards, againſt, before, after, for, beſide, with, by, beyond, under*, &c.

Inſeparable Præpoſitions are only uſed in Compoſition, as *am, di, dis, re, ſe, ve, con.*

Interjections.

An *Interjection* is a Word undeclined, expreſſing ſome Affection or Paſſion of Mind; as Joy, *Evax, io.* Exclaiming, *O.* Flattering, *eja.* Wondring, *papæ.* Threatning, *væ.* Lamenting, *hei, heu, eheu, ah.* Fear, *atat.* Diſdain, *hem, prob, hui, vah.* Calling, *heus, eho.* Silence, *au, ſt.* Loathing, *phy.* Laughing, *ha ha, he*, &c.

Adjectives in the Neuter Gender are ſometimes uſed Adverbially.

Adverbs may be compared, which come of Adjectives which admit of Compariſon.

Figures

Figures belonging to Words.

Prothesis, adds to the beginning, as *Gnavus* for *navus*.

Epenthesis, adds in the middle, as *Alituum* for *alitum*.

Paragoge, adds to the end, as *Dicier* for *dici*.

Aphæresis, takes from the beginning, as *conia* for *ciconia*.

Syncope, takes from the middle, as *Dixti* for *dixisti*.

Apocope, takes from the end, as *Dic* for *dice*.

Diæresis, divides one Syllable into two, as *Aulaï* for *aulai* or *læ*.

Crasis or *Synæresis*, joyns or contracts two Syllables into one, as *Theses* for *Theseï*: *Ingeni* for *ingenii*.

Metathesis, is a misplacing of Letters or Syllables, as *pistris* for *pristis*.

Antithesis or *Antistæchon*, puts one Letter for another, as *faciundum* for *faciendum*.

Enallage or *Antimeria*, puts one kind of Word, Gender, Number, Mood, or Tense for another.

Archaismus, is an old worn out way of speaking.

Apostrophus, is a a Note, signifying the want of some Letter thus, *Egon'* for *egone*.

Hyphen, notes two Words to be joyned as if it were one compounded Word, thus *ante-malorum*. We use the same Note in the end of a Line, when part of a Word ends the Line, and the other part begins the next Line.

Accents.

There be three *Accents* belonging to Words; *Acute*,

Acute, *Grave* and *Circumflex*, but these are seldom expressed in Latin.

An *Acute* Accent is thus marked, *dóminus*: a *Grave* thus, *doctè*: a *Circumflex* thus, *mûs*.

Monosyllables short, or long by Position, have an *Acute* Accent.

In *Dissyllables* the former hath an *Acute*, when the later is short, and the former long by Position; or when both are short.

Polysyllables having the last short, have an *Acute* in the last but two, or *antepenultima*, as *dóminus*: if the two last be long, the *penultima*, or last but one hath an *Acute*, as *Sacérdos*.

In *Dissyllables* the later hath a *Grave* Accent; so have all Syllables which have neither *Acute* nor *Circumflex*.

Monosyllables long by Nature, have a *Circumflex*. The former in *Dissyllables* hath a *Circumflex*, if it be long by Nature and the later short: So hath the *Penultima* in *Polysyllables* if it be long by Nature and the last short.

The Compounds of *facio* and *fio*, keep the Accent of the simple Verb, as *calefácit*, *calefít*.

The *Enclitick*s, *que*, *ne*, *ve*, cast the Accent on the forgoing Syllable, as *laurísque*, except *que* in constant Composition, as *úndique*.

Ablatives in *a*, Genitives in *us*, and *ergô* for *causâ* have a *Circumflex*, for distinction's sake.

Contracted Syllables are *circumflexed*, and Adverbs are accented to distinguish them from Adjectives of the same ending.

Sentences

Sentences or Syntax of Words.

Of Words joyned according to Rule is made a *Sentence*.

Concordance or Agreement of Words.

1. A Verb Personal must be of the same *Number* and *Person*, with the Nom. Case answering to the Question *who* or *what*, made with the English Verb.

2. An Adjective must be of the same *Case*, *Gender* and *Number* with the Substantive answering to the Question *who* or *what*, made with the English Adjective.

3. The Relative *qui* must be of the same *Gender*, *Number* and *Person*, with the foregoing Substantive, that may be repeated again after *which*. *Quis*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quot*, *quotus*, *uter*, follow the same Rule.

4. More Substantives together noting the *same thing*, must be the same Case, and the *Verb*, *Adjective* or *Relative* following must agree with the *later*; except the *former* be a *living* thing and the *later* not, or the former an *Appellative*, and the later a *Proper* Name of some *Game*.

Note, any Word or whole Sentence answering to *what*, may stand for a Substantive of the *Neuter* Gender and *third* Person.

5. If no Nom. Case come between the *Relative* and the *Verb*, the *Verb* must agree with the *Relative*.

6. Look what Case the *Substantive* that may be repeated after the *Relative*, ought to be were it so

expreſly repeated, the ſame Caſe muſt the Relative be.

7. A *Collective*, or *Diſtributive Singular* may have a Verb *Plural*.

8. Two or more *Subſtantives* Singular noting divers things will have a Verb *Plural*, agreeing with the *firſt* rather than the *ſecond*, and the *ſecond* rather than the *third* Perſon: likewiſe an *Adjective* or *Relative Plural* agreeing with the *Maſc.* rather than *Fem.* and *Fem.* rather than *Neuter* Gender; but if they ſignifie things without life, keep the *Neuter* Gender.

9. *I, we, thou, ye, he, they* and *men*, are ſeldom expreſſed in Latin.

10. The Word *thing* is ſeldom expreſſed, but implied in an Adjective of the *Neuter* Gender.

11. *Buſineſs, Work, Duty, Part, Property, Office*, after the Verb *it is*, are implied in the poſſeſſive *my, thy, &c.* of the *Neuter* Gender, or in the *Genitive Caſe* of a Subſtantive after *eſt*.

12. The *Relative* often agreeth with a Pronoun *Primitive* implied in a foregoing *Poſſeſſive*; as *meâ refert, qui, &c.* So the Genitive of a *Participle* Præſent, and *unius, ſolius*, between a Pronoun Poſſeſſive and its Subſtantive may agree with the like implied Primitive; as *meâ unius operâ. Noſtros vidiſti flentis ocellos.*

13. When *my, thy, our, your, &c*, may have *own* added; they are made by *Poſſeſſives*. If they cannot have *own*, or may be explained by *of, for* or *towards me, thee, &c.* they are made by the Genitive of *Primitives* or *Demonſtratives*.

14. If *him, her, them* may have *ſelf* or *ſelves* added,

ed, they are made by the reciprocal *ſui*, if they may not admit *ſelf* or *ſelves*, they are made by *Demonſtratives*.

The Nominative governed.

15. A Noun or Pronoun without a Sign of an *Oblique* Caſe, after a Verb *Subſtantive*, or a Verb *Neuter* of *Geſture*, after moſt *Paſſives*, (except *rogor*, *exoror*, *poſcor*, *doceor*) after *O* of *rejoycing*, *commending* or *deriding*, and *Heu* of *bewailing*, is the *Nom. Caſe*: After *en* or *ecce*, the *Nom.* or *Accuſative*.

The Genitive governed.

16. A *Subſtantive* anſwering to the Queſtion *whoſe* or *whereof* after another *Subſtantive*, or to the Queſtion *what* after *no* or *none* made by *nil* or *nihil*, or an *Adjective* put *Subſtantively* in the *Neuter* Gender, as *this*, *that*, *much*, *little*, &c. is the Gen. Caſe.

If this Gen. ſignifie the *Owner* or *Poſſeſſor*, it may be turned into an Adjective *Poſſeſſive*.

17. *Of*, before an *Adjective* and *Subſtantive* ſpeaking to the *praiſe* or *diſpraiſe* of a thing, after a Noun or Verb *Subſtantive*, notes a Genitive or Ablative.

18. *Of*, after Verbals in *ax*, Participials in *ns* or *us*, Adjectives of *Deſire*, *Knowledge*, *Remembrance*, *Care*, *Fear*, or *their contraries*, alſo after *Partitives*, *Interrogatives*, *Diſtributives*, *Indefinites*, *Comparatives*, *Superlatives* and *Ordinals*: or after *Compos*, *impos*, *inops*, *conſors*, *exors*, *particeps*; or after the Imperſo-

nals, *pudet, piget, pœnitet, tædet, miseret*, notes a Genitive Case.

Pertæsum may have an Accusative.

19. A Noun or Pronoun after *Satago, misereor, misereſco, intereſt, refert*, is the Genitive: after *misereor* an Accusative. But *me, thee, him, her, us, you, whom*, after *refert* and *intereſt*, are made by these Ablatives Fem. *Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ cujâ.*

20. *Much, little, leſs, greatly, &c.* before *Intereſt* or *refert*, are made by the Genitives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, pluris, &c.* or by Adverbs.

21. *Of*, after Adjectives of *guilt*, or Verbs of *accuſing, condemning, acquitting*, notes a Gen. of the *Crime*, and sometimes of the *Puniſhment.*

Note. The general Words of *Crime*, as *crimen, ſcelus, peccatum*, may be the Ablative; The ſpecial Names of Crime, as *furtum, ſtuprum, &c.* may also be the Abl. with *de. Uter, ullus, alius, alter, ambo, neuter, uterque*, and the *Superlative* Degree, are used after such Words in the Ablative only.

22. A Noun or Pronoun after Verbs of *Remembring* or *forgetting*, if it ſignifie a *Perſon*, is the Gen. or Accusative.

Memini to mention hath an Abl. with *de.*

23. *Much, little, leſs, ſo much, how much, greatly, not a ruſh, &c.* after Verbs of *eſteeming*, are made by the Genitives, *Tanti, quanti, magni, maximi, parvi, minoris, minimi, pluris, plurimi, nihili, flocci, nauci, aſſis, hujus, teruncii, &c.* So we ſay, *Æqui, boni conſulo*, or *facio.*

Æſtimo, admits the Ablatives, *magno, permagno, parvo, nihilo.*

We ſay also, *Pro nihilo habeo, duco, puto.*

24. *In*

24. *In* or *at* with a *Proper* Name of a *City*, *Town*, or *leſs* Place of the *firſt* or *ſecond* Decl. and *Sing.* Number, is the Genitive. So *at home*, *domi*; at *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our* or *your houſe*: So we uſe *Humi*, *belli*, *militiæ*.

25. Adverbs of *plenty* or *want*, *Partim* for *pars*, *Ergò* for *cauſa*, Adverbs made of Adjectives governing a Genitive, *Ubi* and its Compounds, *unde*, *nuſquam*, *eo*, *quo*, *huc*, *huccine*, *nunc*, *tunc*, *interea*, *pridie*, *poſtridie*, may have a Genitive after them.

26. The Præpoſition *tenus up to*, is ſet after a Genitive *Plural*.

In theſe Expreſſions, *Minimè gentium*. *Quoad ejus fieri poteſt*, The Genitive is redundant.

The Dative governed.

27. A Noun or Pronoun anſwering to the Queſtion *To* or *for whom* or *what*, after words ſignifying *to be*, *do*, *be done*, *gotten* or *procured*, *profit* or *hurt*; *Pleaſure* or *grief*; *Help*, *favour* or *hinderance*, *Likeneſs*, *unlikeneſs*, *equality*, *inequality*; *Fitneſs*, *unfitneſs*; *Nearneſs*, *eaſineſs*, *difficulty*; *Truſt*, *diſtruſt*; *Obedience*, *reſiſtance*, *giving*, *reſtoring*, *owing*, *promiſing*, *paying*, *thanking*, *threatning*, *flattering*, *being angry*, *commanding*, *telling*, *ſhewing* or *pardoning*, is the Dative Caſe.

28. *Vaco*, *vacat*, *nubo*, *miſceo*, *hæreo*, *noceo*, *derogo*, *initior*, *inſidior*, *invideo*, *ſuadeo*, *perſuadeo*, *expedit*, *convenit*, *confert*, *conſtat*, *competit*, *accidit*, *contingit*, and moſt Verbs compounded with *Satis*, *bene*, *male*, *vale*, *ad*, *con*, *contra*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *poſt*, *præ*, *ſub*, *ſuper*; alſo *ſum*, with its Compounds (except

possum) and the Interjections *Hei* and *væ* have a Dative Case.

29. *From*, after Words of *taking away*, *dissenting*, *differing*, notes a Dative following, or an Abl. with a Preposition.

Fuvo, adjuvo, lædo, offendo, obeo, adeo, afficio, admiror, jubeo, præeo, præcedo, præcurro, prævenio, præsto for *excello, præverto, prævertor, antedo, antecedo, antesto, anteverto*, have an Accusative. *Doleo* an Accusative of the *thing*.

Adulor, assentior, assentor, adversor, palpo, impono, incessit illudo, insulto, invado, attendo, occumbo, subeo, sufficio, may have an Accusative.

Communis, propius, superstes, similis, par, æqualis, æmulus, affinis, fidissimus, have sometimes a Genitive. *Alienus* hath a Gen. Dat. or Abl. with *a* or *ab*.

Adjectives of *finesi*, and *utilis, inutilis, par, æqualis*, have also an Accus. with *ad*.

Propior and *proximus* with their *Adverbs* may have an Accusative.

30. *To* or *with* after Verbs of *Comparing*, note a Dat. or Accus. with *ad*, or Abl. with *cum*.

31. *Of* or *by* after a Passive Participle or Verbal in *bilis* note a Dat. of the *Person*.

32. *Have*, the English of *habeo* may be made by *est* or *suppetit*, turning the Nom. into the Dative, and the Accusative into the Nominative.

33. Two Words noting *Person* and *thing*, after *Sum, do, duco, verto, puto, imputo, habeo*, and some others, may be both Datives.

The Datives, *Mihi, tibi, sibi*, are often redundant.

The

The Accuſative.

34. A Noun or Pronoun anſwering to the Queſtion *whom* or *what*, after a Verb *Active* or of a *Tranſitive* ſignification, or after *En*, *ecce* of upbraiding, and *O* of exclaiming, *is* the Accuſative Caſe.

A Verb *Abſolute* may have an Accuſ. ſometimes an Abl. of like ſignification with its own; as *I live a life.*

35. The *Perſon* and *thing* after *celo*, and Verbs of *teaching* or *asking* are both Accuſative, one of which may alſo be the Abl. with a Preposition.

Admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio, have an Accuſative of the *Perſon*, with theſe Accuſatives of the *thing, Hoc, illud, iſtud, id, idem, quod, quid, aliquid, nihil, nonnihil, multa, pauca, unum, duo, &c.* So we ſay, *Conſulo te hanc rem*, or *de hâc re.*

The Paſſives, *doceor, rogor, moneor, poſcor*, have an Accuſ. of the *thing.*

36. The *meaſure*, *diſtance* or *ſpace*, and alſo *length* of *time* anſwering to the Queſtion *how long?* are the Accuſ. ſometimes Ablative; and the *meaſure* ſometimes Genitive.

37. *To, into, unto*, before *rus* the Countrey, or a *Proper* Name of a *City* or *Town* after a Verb of *Motion*, note an Accuſative: So we uſe *Domum*, home; but *Appellatives* of Place, and the Proper Names of *Kingdoms* or *Countries* are the Accuſ. with a Preposition.

38. *To*, *unto* after *attinet*, *pertinet*, *ſpectat*, and Verbs of *calling, provoking, inviting, inclining*, note an Accuſative with *ad.*

39. These Prepositions have an Accusative. *Ad*, to, at, until, &c. *Apud*, at, with. *Ante*, before. *Adversus* or *sum*, against, toward. *Cis*, on this side. *Citra*, on that side, without. *Circum, circa, circiter*, about. *Contra*, against. *Erga*, towards. *Extra*, without, besides. *In*, into, upon, for, on, over, against, towards. *Inter*, between, among. *Intra*, within. *Infra*, beneath. *Juxta* beside, hard by. *Ob*, for, before. *Penes*, in, with. *Per*, by or through. *Pone*, behind. *Post*, after, behind. *Præter*, beside, except, beyond. *Propter*, for, near by. *Secundum*, according, next to, on the side of. *Secus*, by. *Sub*, towards, about. *Super*, upon, beyond. *Supra*, above, beyond. *Trans*, over, on the other side. *Ultra*, beyond. *Versus*, toward, which is always set after the Case. *Subter*, under, hath both Accus. and Ablative.

Many Verbs have an Accusative by vertue of the Preposition wherewith they are compounded, as *adeo*, *prætereo*. *E* or *ex* in composition, for *extra*, and *præ* for *præter*, have an Accusative.

The Vocative.

40. The Vocative is used in *calling* or *speaking* to, either with *O*, *heus*, *hem*, or without.

The Ablative.

41. A Noun signifying the *Cause* why; the *Instrument* wherewith, the *Manner* how, the *Price* whereat, the *Part* wherein, the *Disease* whereof, or *Quality* wherewith, the *Time* when or wherein, the *Measure*

Meaſure or *Degree* of *Exceſs* whereby, the *Game* whereat, and theſe, *by Birth*, *Kindred*, *Parentage*, *Deſcent*, *Nation*, *Name*, *Nature*, *Degree* or *Quality*; *by* or *at command*, *intreaty*, *requeſt*, *perſuaſion*, *advice*, *counſel*; *at firſt ſight*, &c. are the Ablat. Caſe.

Note, the *Cauſe*, *manner* or *part* may admit a Preposition. The *Part* affected is ſometimes a Genitive, and in *Poëts* an Accuſative.

Tanti, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris* noting *price*, are uſed only in the Gen. *Valet* hath an Accuſ. of price.

42. *Then* after a *Comparative* if it be not made by *quàm*, notes an Ablative.

Comparatives may have before them theſe Ablatives, or rather Adverbs, *tanto*, *quanto*, *aliquanto*, *hoc*, *eo*, *quo*, *multo*, *paulo*, *minimo*.

43. *In* or *at* with a Proper Name of a *City*, *Town* or *private place*, of the *Plural* Number only, or *third* Decl. or *Rus* the Countrey; *From*, *by*, *through*, with any *Proper* Name of *City*, *Town* or *private place*, *Home* or *Rus* the Countrey, note an Ablative. *Appellatives* of place, and *Proper* Names of *Kingdoms* or *Countreys* with theſe Signs, are uſed with a Preposition ſerving to the Ablative.

44. *Utor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *gaudeo*, *veſcor*, *vicito*, *nitor*, *ſatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *contentus*, *fretus*, have an Ablative.

Veſcor may have an Accuſ. *Potior*, an Abl. Gen. or Accuſ. *Dignus*, *indignus*, ſometimes a Gen. *Opus* and *uſus* have an Abl. ſometimes a Genitive.

45. *Of* or *with* after Words noting, *Plenty*, *abundance*, *want*, *emptineſs*, *loading*, *unloading*, *filling*, *eaſing*, note an Ablative; but *benignus*, *fertilis*, *liberalis*, *proſper*, *latus*, *largus*, *prodigus*, *profuſus*, *ſterilis*,

lis, pauper, indigus, egenus, expers, purus, will rather have a Genitive.

46. *Liber, immunis, vacuus, purus, nudus, inops, orbus, extorris, exul,* have an Abl. with *a* or *ab.*

47. The *matter* of which a thing is made or consists is the Abl. with *ex* or *de.*

The *Person of, by,* or *from* whom we *hear, enquire, learn, understand, buy, hire, conjecture, remove, dissent, are distant,* is an Ablative with *a, ab, abs,* e or *ex.*

48. The *Person* or *thing* of which after *mereor* with *bene, male,* &c. is the Abl. with *de.*

49. The *Author* or *doer of* or *by* which, after a Passive or Neuter-Passive, is an Ablative with *a, ab,* or *abs*

50. A Noun or Pronoun joyned with a Participle as *Cæsar reigning,* or two Substantives with *being* between them, as *Augustus being Emperor;* not agreeing with or governed of any other Word, are both Ablative, called the *Ablative absolute.*

51. These Prepositions have an Ablative. *A, ab, abs,* of, by or from. *Absque,* without. *Coram,* before, or in presence of. *Cum,* with. *De,* of, concerning. *E, ex,* of, out of. *Præ,* before, in comparison of. *Pro,* for, before. *Sine,* without. *In,* in or among. *Sub,* under. *Super,* of, concerning.

Tenus, up to, is set after an Abl Singular. *Clam,* hath an Abl. or Accus. *Palam,* an Ablative.

Many Verbs have an Abl. by vertue of the Preposition they are compounded withal, which Preposition is also sometimes repeated.

Before a *Vowel, j* Consonant, *l* or *r,* we use *ab* or *ex.* Before *t, q,* we use *abs.* Before any other Consonant, we use *a* or *e.*

Words.

52. A *Verb* immediately following a *Verb*, *Adjective* or an *Accuſative* after a Verb, is the *Infinitive Mood*.

53. The Conjunction *that* with a Nom. Caſe between two Verbs, being caſt away, turns the *Nom.* into the *Accuſ.* and the following Verb into the *Infinitive* Mood. *That* is a Conjunction when it cannot be turned into *which*.

54. The Infinitive of Verbs which may have a Nom. after them, will have the ſame Caſe after it which it hath before it. But *Eſſe* and *Fieri* having before them a Dative after *datur*, *licet*, *expedit*, and ſuch like, may have either *Dative* or *Accuſative* after them.

55. *Participles*, *Gerunds* and *Supines* govern the ſame Caſes as the Verbs they come of.

56. *Of*, with the Engliſh of the Participle in *ing*, or the Engliſh of the Infinitive *Active* after Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe, is the *Gerund* in *di*.

57. The Engliſh of the Participle in *ing*, with the ſign of an Ablative Caſe, is a *Gerund* in *do*, with or without a Preposition.

58. The Engliſh of the Participle in *ing* with *to* or *for*, after Words requiring an Accuſ. with *ad*, or after the *Actor*, *Matter* or *Inſtrument* of Action, is the *Gerund* in *dum* with *ad*. The Gerund in *dum* is alſo uſed with *ob*, *propter*, *ante*, *inter*, *circa*.

59. *Muſt* or *ought* between a Nom Caſe and its Verb, turns the *Nom.* into the *Dat.* and the *Verb* into a *Gerund* in *dum* with *eſt*.

60. A

60. A *Gerund* with an Accuſ. following may be turned into a Participle in *dus*; and put both Words into the *Genitive*, if it be a Gerund in *di*; into the *Dat* or *Abl.* if a Gerund in *do*; and into the *Accuſ.* if a Gerund in *dum*. The Accuſ. Pl. after *di*, may be turned into the Gen. Pl.

61. The Engliſh of the *Infinitive Active*, or Participle in *ing*, after Verbs of *moving to* a *place*, is the *former Supine*. The Engliſh of the ſame Participle after Verbs of *moving from* a place, is the *later Supine*.

62. The Engliſh of the Infinitive *Paſſive* after *fas, nefas, opus, indignus, dignus, fœdus, turpis, facilis*, and ſuch like, is the *later Supine*.

63. Words uſed *indefinitely*, that is, neither in *queſtion*, nor pointing out ſome *certain* particular thing; after Verbs of *doubting, enquiring, knowing, or being ignorant, hearing, ſeeing, obſerving*, &c. cauſe the Verb following to be the Potential or Subjunctive Mood.

Ut that, the *Cauſal*, or of *Conceſſion*, or for *utpote*, or *ne non*, hath a Subjunctive.

After Verbs of fearing, *ne* is as much as *that*; *ut* as much as *that not*.

Etſi, tametſi, etiamſi, quanquam, ubi, cùm, priuſquam, antequam, poſtquam, ſimul ut, ſimul ac, ſimul atque, have a Subjunctive.

Ne, for bidding, *hath an Imperative* or Subjunctive.

The uſe of Quòd and ut.

That, as much as, *quia*, becauſe that, or ſpeaking of ſomething *paſt* or *done*, is made by *quòd*. *That*, as much

much as, *to the end that*, or speaking of something *to come*, is made by, *ut*.

Ut, is commonly used after *Nouns* and *Pronouns*, or Verbs of *commanding, intreating, fearing, willing, desiring, endeavouring, wishing, warning, advising, obtaining, permitting, effecting*, and such as note the event, as *fit, evenit, &c.* and the Particles, *adeo, ideo, sic, ita, tam, tantum abest*; or when *may, might, &c.* follow.

That, after *I think, know, believe, judge, guess, say, complain, &c.* is made by *quòd*. *That not*, is made by *nè*.

Words which keeping the same signification govern divers Cases.

Domo, militi phaleras, *or* militem phaleris. *Medeor*, vitiis *or* vitia. *Moderor* affectui *or* affectum. *Palpor, adulor* tibi *or* te. *Comitor* tibi *or* te. *Dominor* victis *or* victos. *Loquor* tibi *or* ad te. *Gratulor* tibi felicitatem *or* de felicitate. *Medicor* viro *or* morbum. *Præsolor* tibi *or* te. *Acquiesco* huic rei *or* in hac re. *Adsperfit* mihi labem, *or* me labe. *Conducit* huic rei *or* ad hanc rem. *Anteeo, antecedo, anteste, attendo* tibi *or* te. *Consentio* tibi *or* tecum. *Dissentio, dissideo* tibi, à te, tecum, *Illudo, insulto* tibi, te, in te. *Induo, exuo* tibi vestem *or* te veste. *Instravit* equo penulam, *or* equum penula. *Obtrecto* laudibus *or* laudes. *Interdico* tibi hanc rem *or* hac re. *Occumbit* morti *or* morte. *Percontor* tibi *or* te de hac re. *Præsto, Præcurro, præcello, præverto* tibi *or* te. *Prohibeo* tibi domum *or* te domo. *Subeo tecto* or *tectum*. Plurimâ salute *impertit* Parmenonem: Huic

rei

rei aliquid temporis *impertit*. *Mitto* tibi *or* ad te. *Latet* ſenſui *or* ſenſum. *Olet* nardum *or* nardo. *Pluit* lapides *or* lapidibus.

Words which in a different ſence govern divers Cases.

Auſcultо for *obedio*, tibi; for *audio*, te. *Conſulo* for *conſilium do*, or *proſpicio*, tibi; for *Conſilium à te peto*, te. *Laboro* for *ægroto*, febri; for *anxius ſum*, de ſtitute publica. *Impono to put*, finem operi; *impono* for *decipio*, tibi. *Caveo* for *provideo*, tibi; for *declino periculum*, à te; for *ad cautionem ſtatuo*, de, &c. So *Metuo*, *timeo*, *formido tibi or* de te, te, à te. *Accedo* to aſſent, *tibi*; to go unto, *te* or *ad te*. *Æmulor* to envy, *tibi*; to imitate, *te*. *Contingit* it befals, *mihi*; it touches, *me*. *Cupio* to favour, *tibi*; to deſire, *te*. *Deficit* it is wanting, *mihi*; it fails, *me*; he revolts, *à me*. *Fœnero* to lend on uſe, *tibi*: *Fœnero*, to borrow on uſe, *abs te*. *Incumbo* to lean on, *baculo*; to fall on, *gladio* or *in gladium*; to plie, ſtudy or endeavour, *in* or *ad aliquid*. *Proſpicio ſaluti* I provide for: *Proſpicio periculum*, I foreſee or am aware of: *Peto mihi librum*, I ask: *Peto te gladio* I thruſt at: *Peto domum*, I am going: *Recipio tibi*, I promiſe: *Recipio te*, I receive: *Recipio*, I take upon me: *Recipio me domum*, I betake. *Refero tibi*, I relate; *ad te*, I refer. *Renuncio nuncii*, I refuſe: *Renuncio conſulem*, I declare. *Solvo tibi*, I pay: *Solvo te*, I acquit. *Studeo huic uni*, *in hac una*, *in unum hoc*, I labour for: *Studeo hoc unum*, I deſire. *Temperо mihi*, I mix: *Mеro*, I abſtain or ſtint: *Socios*, I appeaſe: *Socio*, I refrain

I refrain from. *Vaco Philoſophiæ*, I ſtudy: *Ad inceptias*, I am at leiſure. *Culpa* I am free: *Vacat locus*, is void. *Conducit tuæ laudi, ad ventris victum, in rem tuam*, it avails or conduceth: *Conducit equum*, he hires *Convenit illa tibi*, ſhe ſuits with: *Sæpe inter ſe conveniunt uxſis*, they agree together: *De hoc parum inter authores convenit*, 'tis not agreed upon: *Convenit mihi tecum*, we agree. *Do tibi literas, i. e.* to ſend to another: *Do ad te literas, i. e.* to read.

The moſt uſual Figures in Conſtruction.

Zeugma, when a Verb or Adjective expreſly agreeing with the neareſt Subſtantive, is reduced to others in the ſame Sentence.

Syllepſis, when a Word relating to many Subſtantives, agrees expreſly with the more worthy *Perſon* or Gender.

Synthesis, when Words agree only in Sence, as *Centaurus magna*.

Prolepſis, when after the *General* expreſſed, the *Particulars* follow in a differing Number or Gender; as *Duæ aquilæ volaverunt, una ab ortu, altera ab occaſu*.

Polyſyndeton, when many Conjunctions are in one Sentence.

Aſyndeton, when the Conjunctions are wanting.

Anaſtrophe, when a Præpoſition is ſet after its Caſe.

Syncheſis, when the order or place of Words is confuſed

Pleonaſmus, when ſome Word is ſuperfluous or redundant.

Ellepſis,

Elleipſis, when ſome principal Word is wanting or only underſtood.

Synecdoche, when an Accuſ. of the part is uſed for an Ablative.

Hypallage, when Words change Caſes, as *dare claſſibus auſtros*.

Tmeſis, when the Parts of a Compound Word are ſeparated.

Points or ſtops.

1. *Comma* thus , 2. *Colon* thus : 3. *Semicolon* thus ; 4. *Periodus* thus . 5. *Interrogatio* thus ? 6. *Admiratio* thus !

Parentheſis this Incloſure ( ) *Paratheſis* thus [ ]

The Quantity of Syllables.

A Syllable is either *long*, as *ædēs*; or *ſhort*, as *hĕnĕ*; or *common*.

General Rules.

A Vowel before two Conſonants or a double Conſonant ending one Word, and another beginning the next, is long by *Poſition*.

A ſhort Vowel, when a *Mute* with a *Liquid* begin the next Syllable, is *Common*.

2. All *Diphthongs* (except *præ* before a Vowel in compoſition) and all *contracted* Syllables, are long.

3. A Vowel before a Vowel in the ſame Word (though *h* come between) is ſhort. Except *e* between *i* and *i* in the fifth Declenſion *a* in Genitives in *aï*, *a* and

and *e* in ſuch Vocatives, as *Cæ*, *Pompeĕ*, *i* in *fio* when *er* follows not, *e* in *eheu*, all which are long. Genitives in *ius* have *i* common, but in *alius* 'tis long, in *alterius* ſhort, in *Solius*, *neutrius*, *alterutrius*, ſeldom ſhort. *O* in *obe* is common In *Greek* Words one Vowel before another is often long.

Rules for ſome firſt and middle Syllables.

Derivatives and Compounds uſually keep the Quantity of the Primitives and Simples. Except *Vŏcis*, *lēgis*, *vēgis*, *vēgula*, *sēdes*, *ſuſpĭcio*, *mācero*, *hŭmor*, *hūmanus*, *sēcius*, *dēnus*, *jūgerum*, *jūnior*, *lāterna*, *lītera*, *nōnus*, *pĕnuria*, *tēgula*, *vōmer*, *jūcundus*, long: *Dŭcis*, *dŭcax*, *sŏpor*, *săgax*, *dŭtio*, *fĭdes*, *lŭcerna*, *ŏlium*, *nŏta*, *mŏleſtus*, *ărena*, *năto*, *văricoſus*, *fărina*, *cŭrulis*, *ŏfella*, *mămilla*, *tĭgillum*, *sĭgillum*, *frăgor*, *frăgilis*, *făgella*, *fŏſui*, *innŭba*, *pronŭba*, *dejĕro*, *pejĕro*, *cognĭtum*, *agnĭtum* *præſĭturus*, *reſĭturus*, *cauſſidĭcus*, *sĭquidem*, *hŏdie*, *ſemisŏpitus*, ſhort.

The Particles *bi*, *tri*, *tre*, *du*, in compoſition are ſhort.

E in the end of the former of two Verbs compounded is ſhort.

I and *O* are long in *ubīque*, *ubīlibet*, *ibīdem*, *quandōque*, *quandōcunque*. *O* is ſhort in *quandŏquidem*. *I* in *idem* Maſculine is long, in *idem* Neuter, ſhort.

Ab, *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *ſub*, *ſuper*, *re*, are ſhort, but *re* in *refert* for *intereſt* is long.

A, *e*, *de*, *pro*, *di*, *ſe*, *contra*, *ſupra*, *infra*, and *tra* for *trans* are long. *Di* in *dīrimo*, *diſertus* is ſhort. *Pro* is ſhort in *prŏcella*, *prŏfugus*, *prŏcervus*, *prŏnepos*, *prŏneptis*, *prŏfanus*, *prŏfiteor*, *prŏfundus*, *prŏficiſcor*,

Prŏfari, prŏpero, prŏfugio, prŏfecto, prŏfectus. *Pro* is Common in *procumbo, procuro, profundo, propello, propulso, propago.*

Præters and *Supines* of *two* Syllables have the former long, except *līvi, dĕdi, fĭli, fĭĕti, tŭli, scĭdi, vŏlui, dătum, cătum, ĭtum, vŭltum, lĭtum, sŭtum, quĭtum* and *citum* of *cico.* The first Syllable *doubled* in the Præter is short.

The *Characteristical* Letters, *a, e, i* of the *first, second* and *fourth Conjugations* are long, except in *do*, and its Compounds, *e* of the *third* is short.

By *Analogy* of *Conjugation* or *Declension* the Quantity is thus known. The Vowel before *bam, bo, vi, si, runt vel re,* is long: *e* before *ram, rim, ro,* is short; *a, o, c,* before *rum* in the Genitive Plural, and *bus* in the Dative and Ablative are long; *i* and *u* before *bus* are short.

Rimus, ritis, in the Præt. Subjunct. have *ri* short, in the Future long.

U in Desideratives in *urio* is long, except *parturio, usŭrio.*

Diminutives in *ulus, ulus;* Verbals in *ilis,* Adverbs in *itus,* have the *Penultima* short.

Adjectives in *anus, inus, arus, orus, osus,* Adverbs in *atim, itim,* have the *Penultima* long, except *Adverbials* and *materials* in *inus,* and *assătim, prætĕrim, sătim.*

Most Words in *do, go, le, lis,* (except Verbals) *nus, na, rus, nis, atus, cla, ctus, cta, ctum, itis, utus, udus unis,* have the *Penultima* long. Adjectives in *aceus* have the *Antepenultima* long.

Rules

Rules for laſt Syllables.

1. *A, i, u, as, es, os, c, n,* in the end are commonly long; Except theſe, *Puta, ita, quia, ejà,* and Nom. Acc. Voc. Caſes in *a* are ſhort, but Greek Maſculines in *as* have Voc *a* long. Numerals in *ginta* have *a* ſometimes ſhort.

Niſi, quaſi, ſicubi, and Greek Datives which have Gen. in *os* ſhort, have *i* ſhort. *Mihi, tibi, ſibi, ubi, ibi,* have *i* Common.

Nec and *donec* have *c* ſhort. *Hic* the Pronoun and *hoc* if no Abl. have *c* Common.

In, an, forſan, forſitan, tamen, attamen, n' apocopated, *un* of the *ſecond* Decl. *en*, *inis* of the *third* and Greek Accuſ. in *in, yn,* have *n* ſhort.

Greek Nominatives in *as* making Gen. *ados*, and Greek Accuſatives of the *third* Decl. and *anas, anatis* have *as* ſhort.

The Preposition *penes*, the Verb *eo* with its Compounds, Greek Neuters Sing. in *es*, and Greek Nominatives Plural in *es*, and Latin Nouns of the *third* Declenſion increaſing ſhort in the Genitive have *es* ſhort.

Compos, impos, os, oſſis, and Greek Words in *os* with ſhort *o*, have *os* ſhort.

2. *E, y, b, d, t, l, r, is, us* and *ys* in the end are commonly ſhort; Except the Ablative *fame*, and Ablatives of the *fifth* Declenſion, and Adverbs made of the ſame, *quare*, Imperatives Sing. of the *ſecond* Conjugation, and Greek Words in *e* long, *valde, ferme, fere*, Adverbs made of Adjectives of the *ſecond* Declenſion; Except *benĕ, malĕ magĕ*, and Monoſyllables,

noſyllables, except the Encliticks *que*, *ne*, *ve*, and *ce*, *te*, *pte*, have *e* long.

Sal, *ſol*, and Hebrew Names, have *l* long.

Monoſyllables in *r*, the Compounds of *par*, and Greek Words in *er* with *e* long (except *patĕr*, *matĕr*) have *r* long.

Monoſyllables in *is* (except *is*, *quis*, *bis*) Datives and Ablatives Plural; the ſecond Perſon Singular of the Indic. Præſ. in the fourth Conjugation, *vis* the Verb, and *ſis*, *poſſis*, *velis*, *nolis*, *malis*, the Adverbs *foris*, *gratis*, Nouns of the third Declenſion increaſing long in the Genitive, Greek Words in *eis*, have *is* long.

Monoſyllables in *us*, Caſes in *us* except *Nom.* and *Voc.* Sing. of the fourth Declenſion, Nouns of the the third Declenſion increaſing with *u* long in the Genitive, and Nouns made of Greeks in *ous*, have *us* long.

O in the end is common. But Datives and Ablatives, and Adverbs of Adjectives, *ergô* for *causâ*, and Greek Words in *o* long, are long. *Sedulò*, *mutuò*, *crebrò*, have *o* common. *Citò*, *cedò*, *modò*, have *o* ſhort. *Scrò*, *ambo*, *duo*, *ego*, *homo*, *ſcio*, *neſcio*, *imo*, *illico*, are uſually ſhort. *Eo*, *ideo*, *adeo*, uſually long. Monoſyllables are long.

The laſt Syllable in a Verſe is Common.

The moze uſual Feet in Werſes.

1. Spondæus, *aūdāx*. 2. *Iambus*, *āmāns*. 3. Trochæus, *ōmnĭs*. 4. Dactylus, *mātĕrĕ*. 5. Anapæſtus, *pĭĕtās* 6. Tribrachus, *dŏmĭnŭs*.

The

The more usual sorts of Verses.

1. *Hexameter* or *Heroicus:* of six Feet, the four first *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the fifth a *Dactyl*, the sixth a *Spondee;* as

Īn nŏvă-fĕrt ănĭ-mūs mū-tātās-dĭcĕrĕ-fŏrmās.

2. *Pentameter* or *Elegiacus*, of two *Pentheemimers*, the former of two Feet either *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, and a long Syllable ending a Word, the later of two *Dactyls* and a long Syllable; as

Rēs ĕst-ſolĭcĭtī-plēnă tĭ-mōrĭs ămor.

3. *Adonius*, of two Feet, a *Dactyl* and *Spondee;* as

Gaūdĭă-pĕllĕ.

4. *Archilochius*, of two *Dactyls* and a *Syllable;* as

Dūlcĭbŭs-āllŏquĭ-ĭs.

5. *Aſclepiadæus* of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, a long Syllable, and two *Dactyls;* as

Mācĕ-nās ătă-vĭs-ĕdĭtĕ-rēgĭbŭs

6. *Phalæcius*, of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and three *Trochees;* as *Vĭăm-*

Vīrūm-quæ fācī ūnt bĕ-ātī ōrĕm.

7. *Sapphicus*, of a *Trochee*, a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and two *Trochees*; as

Īmĕ-gēr vī tæ ſcĕlĕ-rīſquĕ pūrūs:

At the end of three *Sapphicks* is commonly added an *Adonick*.

8. *Iambicus*. Either pure of all *Iambi*; as

Sūī-ĕt īp-ſā Rōmā vī-rĭbūs-rŭīt.

Or it may be *mixt*, with a *Spondee* in the *firſt*, *third* or *fifth* Places.

Figures belonging to Verſes.

1. *Synalæpha*, whereby the Vowel in the end is cut off becauſe of a Vowel beginning the next Word; as

Sera nimis vit' eſt craſtina, viv' hodie.

Heu, O, ah, hei, io, cui, admit not this Figure.

2. *Eclipſis*, whereby *m* with its Vowel in the end is cut off becauſe of a Vowel following; as

Monſtr' horrend' inform' ingens cui lumem ademptum.

A Verſe runs beſt, when the Feet are made of ſeveral Words; as

Sylvĕ-

Sȳlvē-ſtrēm tĕnŭ-ī mū-ſām mĕdĭ-tārĭs ā-vĕnā.

An *Hexameter* begins well with a *Penthemimer*, and cloſeth beſt with a *Diſſyllable* or *Triſſyllable*.

A *Pentameter* ſhould cloſe with a *Diſſyllable*, or two *Monoſyllables*.

Avoid many *Monoſyllables*, and uſe *Synalæpha* and *Eclipſis* as little as may be.

FINIS.
